F.P.V.P.C. Convention Report Starts on Page 43

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 138
Number 19

November 4, 1940

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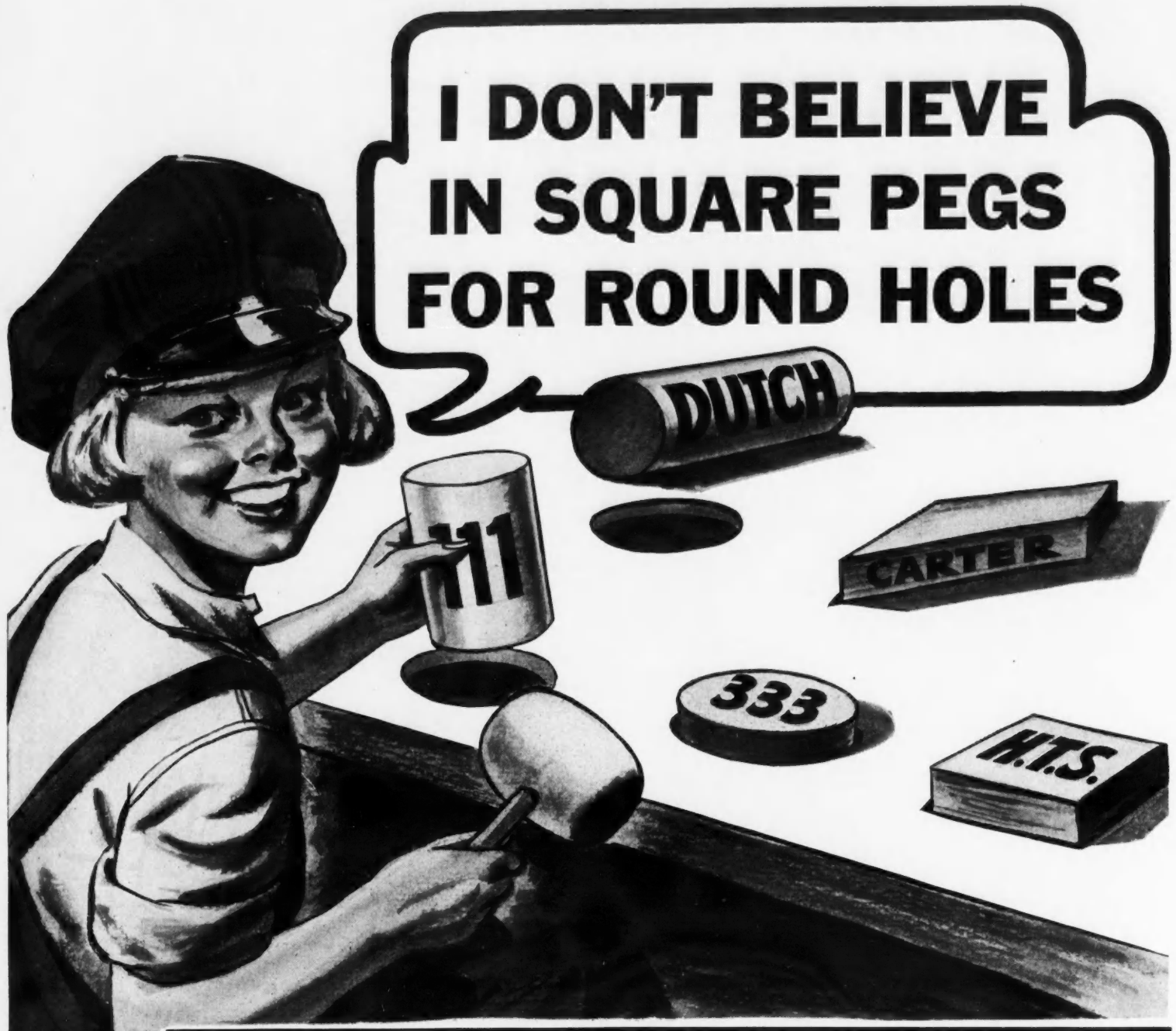

Square pegs for square holes. Round pegs for round holes. That's the Dutch Boy's method of operating. He has developed five separate and distinct white-leads. Each of the five has its own special combination of paint-making characteristics. So you have a much better chance to find a white-lead that fits your product—a "lead" with exactly the qualities you desire.

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NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak St., Buffalo; 900 West 18th St., Chicago; 659 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati; 1213 West Third St., Cleveland; 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis; 2240 24th St., San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St., Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 1376 River Ave., Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Bldg., Phila.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Mineral Oil Standards Set Up by T.G.A.

The Toilet Goods Association has established standards for mineral oils. The standards represent the first of a series to be issued by the association covering all of the principal cosmetic raw materials. They have been filed by the board of standards of the association with the assistance of a scientific advisory committee consisting of leading scientific men in the industry. Standards for mineral oil with a non-paraffn base follows:—

Color:—Colorless and free from fluorescence, remains clear or no more then faintly opalescent at 0 deg. C.

Odor:—Odorless at room temperature —very faint when heated to 95 deg. C.

Taste:—Practically none.

Solubility:—Insoluble in water and in alcohol. Soluble in ether, in chloroform, in petroleum benzin and in volatile oils.

Viscosity:—Light 50-125 seconds at 100 deg. F. (Saybolt). Medium 126-334 seconds at 100 deg. F. (Saybolt). Heavy 335-365 seconds at 100 deg. F. (Saybolt).

Specific Gravity:—.825-.910 at 25 deg. C. (U.S.P. XI.)

Saponification Value:—.0 (U.S.P. XI.)

Free Acids:—None. (Fed. Spec. VV-LL-791a.)

Free Alkalis:—None. (Fed. Spec. VV-LL-791a.)

Sulphur Compounds: — Must meet U.S.P. XI Standards.

Carbonizable Substances and Unsaturated Hydrocarbons:—Must meet U.S.P. XI Standards.

Ash:—No appreciable amount. (A.S. T.M.: D-482-35T.)

Arsenic:—Two parts per million, maximum. (A.O.A.C.)

—Continued on page 66

Durez Starts Output Of Synthetic Phenol

Production of phenol from benzene has been started by Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y. The plant, designed by developers of the process, cost more than $2.000,000 and has an annual production capacity of 15,000,000 pounds.

The Durez plant, which employs the Raschig process, is said to be the largest phenol plant in the world. Housed in several large buildings, the reaction towers and distillation units are joined with some forty miles of piping. Over three miles of this pipe is of non-corrosive materials, such as glass, porcelain, or rubber, to withstand the action of acids at high temperatures.

The Raschig process, producing less than one-tenth of a pound of by-product for each pound of phenol, fundamentally consists in the passing of a vapor mixture of benzene, hydrochloric acid and air through a catalyst. This first produces a mixture of chlorinated benzenes, from which monochlorobenzene is distilled in a pure state for use in a second step wherein a vapor mixture of monochlorobenzene and steam are passed through a catalyst, which produces phenol and regenerates hydrochloric acid. The two stages form a continuous, cyclic process during which most of the materials formed and the catalysts are recovered for reuse.

The reaction in the first stage proceeds at about 230°C., is exothermic, and is represented by the following equation:—

$$C_6H_6 + HCl + \tfrac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow C_6H_5Cl + H_2O$$

Since about ten percent of benzene is converted in one pass through the catalyst, it is stated, that small quantities of the polychlorobenzenes are formed, and a trace of oxidation takes place, the actual products of the first stage reaction are:—Benzene, monochlorobenzene, polychlorobenzenes, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, and water.

Several orderly steps are required to effect the separation and recovery

—Continued on page 33

Cuba Suspends Patent Subsidy

The Cuban patent grant designed to promote domestic production of articles heretofore imported was suspended October 30 by the cabinet. This action was taken on the grounds that the subsidy created by the transitory clause of the new constitution, effective October 10, was tantamount to a monopoly and in violation of regular article 276 of the constitution. The Cuban Congress will be asked to straighten out the constitutional inconsistency.

The production patent would grant a fifteer-year exclusive privilege for the process or manufacture of articles for domestic consumption or exportation which have not previously been manufactured in Cuba in proportion greater than 15 percent of consumption over the past five years.

Mathieson Alkali Upheld In Labor Board Complaint

Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1940

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here denied a petition of the National Labor Relations Board asking that the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., be ordered to cease interfering with the right of employees to organize at its Saltsville, Va., plant. The court ruled that the board had failed to prove the company had dominated or interfered with formation or administration of the workers' association.

N.P.V.L.A. Discusses Trade Problems and National Defense

OPD Washington Bureau
November 1, 1940

National defense, together with industrial and trade sales problems were discussed at the fifty-second annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association which ended this afternoon after a three-day session at the Mayflower hotel. The opening on Wednesday took the form of a dedicatory ceremony for the Norris B. Gregg Memorial, the old Levi P. Morton mansion at 1500 Rhode Island avenue, the new national headquarters of the association.

President Ernest T. Trigg, who continues in office, in his annual address announced that the association is actively cooperating with the National Defense Advisory Commission and with all government departments, with practically all of the time of the scientific section under Dr. Henry A. Gardner being devoted to materials required, camouflage work and other technical services which the paint industry can render to the country in its defense program.

In connection with national defense with relation to the paint industry, Mr. Trigg said:—

Within the last few weeks, at the suggestion of M. Rea Paul, we have presented to the National Defense Advisory Commission a comprehensive plan leading to the protection of structures in which war-essential materials are manufactured or housed. The plan included suggestions for a topographical survey of certain portions of the United States to determine the character of surroundings in which such plants are or could be located, the object being to render such structures difficult of identification through enemy aerial observation.

This survey, together with other necessary studies that were outlined, should, we believe, if undertaken, result in the preparation of definite and well-understood plans which could be put into effect on practically a moment's notice and change the appearance of locations over night. At this time, it is impossible to estimate the amount of paint materials which will be required in the government defense program, but the figure is huge and will continue to grow.

Mr. Trigg reviewed the raw materials situation, showing that adequate supplies will continue to be available and that the materials leaders are striving to keep the price structure in hand.

Mr. Trigg also announced that the special committee appointed to consider an industry advertising campaign has given its unanimous judgment that the association should proceed promptly with the raising of funds for such a campaign, the committee feeling that despite the war conditions elsewhere in the world, American industries, including paint, must continue their constructive development work unabated and with full confidence in the security of America, in our institutions and in our own form of government. Details of the plan will be presented shortly to all interested members of the industry for their approval and support, said Mr. Trigg.

The economic consequences of national defense were considered in an

—Continued on page 39

N.Y. Display Ad Tax Modified by LaGuardia

Further gains in its attempted modification of the interpretation of the municipal tax on display material in retail stores was reported by the Greater New York Advertising Display Committee of the New York Board of Trade last week, when it obtained a copy of a letter containing the views of Mayor LaGuardia on the subject. The letter, dispatched to City Treasurer Portfolio, read as follows:—

As I construe the law, there is a marked distinction between occupancy of part of a store and a simple display. Display of various articles such as one sees in stores would seem to me not to be occupancy within the meaning of the law, even if the storekeeper may receive a small fee for it.

If, on the other hand, a part of the store, as in a market, is used for the sale of goods, or in a store where space is occupied for demonstration, there you have an occupancy.

The original plan of the city was to make the tax effective on all signs for display of which a fee was paid.

Price Problems in Defense

By George A. Renard

Executive Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of Purchasing Agents

Contributed to the National Defense Forum in New York October 30, 1940

Price policies, ordinarily, are the responsibilities of sales management; so, my participation in this discussin is due to my being one of those peculiar humans called "dollar-a-year-men." In that capacity I am supposed to be familiar with the price policy of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and its price-stabilization division which is under the very able direction of Commissioner Henderson.

Well, here it is—published three months ago and, to my knowledge, never changed:—

Mr. Stettinius's section is responsible for insurance of an adequate supply of raw materials and it is on exactly the same adequacy of supply that we must rely for price stability. Fears of shortages can cause the same type of excited price rises as actual shortages. We believe that full use of our productive capacity and its expansion where necessary, will be adequate to meet our needs. We look to adequate supplies rather than price control or punitive measures as the sound basis for reasonable prices and price stability.

It is hardly necessary to offer any evidence on the advantages of price stability or the dangers of spiraling, inflationary costs and prices. I could quote Knudsen, Nelson, Henderson, and Stettinius, speaking for the government. I could also quote equally positive and convincing statements from many of our most important leaders of industry, business, and finance. I could cite you the industrial mobilization program, the studies of the Army War College and the Army and Navy Munitions Board which are frequently the results of conferences and cooperation with advisory committees of important industries. The military establishments accept the need for price stability in wartime as fundamental to successful, efficient, and economic results; the only dispute they recognize is in the method or procedure for controlling prices. In view of that universal belief of those most concerned and most able to recommend our course, the price problem of the defense program is first of all the concern of businessmen who determine price policies—both sellers and buyers.

Fear or Greed

Trade association men recognize the difficulty of that situation; we seem always to have the "recalcitrant few," I think you call them, in every industry. Sometimes there is a recalcitrant industry, too, which fails to appreciate and follow broad basic policies for the common good. That can be due to design—a "Get - all - that - the - traffic-will-bear" attitude. It may also be due to the same fear which causes buyers to pyramid orders and inventories—fear of scarcity or shortage.

It is very essential for the government to have a policy which curbs and brakes situations of that type. It has—cooperation with the industry to determine the actual facts regarding demand, supply, production, and production capacity; then, if necessary, provide for additional production capacity

—Continued on page 31

Defense Production Parley to Be Held

Executives in charge of manufacturing operations in hundreds of companies will attend the conference of the production division of the American Management Association, to be held in Cleveland at the Hotel Cleveland, November 12-13. The sessions will bring together representatives of nearly every industry in the United States to discuss manufacturing problems that have been created by the defense program.

The American Management Association lists the most important of the problems as follows:—Difficulties of moving from single to multiple shift operations; securing an adequate supply of skilled men; assignment of workers to jobs for which they are suited; and developing the best supervision.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1940.

Beeswax quoted 175s. per hundredweight. Carnauba wax, 370s per hundredweight.

Atropine Sulphate Advanced

Quotations on atropine sulphate were advanced to $5.50 to $5.75 per ounce late last week. Many of the minor alkaloids were reported becoming increasingly scarce and tending upward.

Cottonseed Oil Steady

Changes in refined cottonseed oil futures were narrow on Friday, the tone of the market being steady. May closed at 5.71c., showing a small net advance for the week. Southern markets for crude oil were steady. Seed prices were firm and in upward tendency in some sections, and offerings of crude oil remained light.

Straits Tin Easier

Price for spot Straits tin eased to 51c. per pound late in the week. The decline, however, failed to reflect in any further reduction for the various tin derivatives, and prices were about steady at the levels established earlier in the period.

Aqua Ammonia Renewed

A leading producer has announced that current contract prices for aqua ammonia in tanke will be renewed for 1941.

Strong, Cobb & Co. Elects Geo. Miller President

Cleveland, Oct. 28, 1940

George Miller, formerly general manager, has been elected president of the Strong, Cobb & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers, this city. He succeeds Major C. H. Strong, who has been head of the company for a year, following the resignation of T. S. Strong. Major Strong continues as a director.

Officers reelected were: Vice-president in charge of sales, Herbert H. Strate; vice-president in charge of production, George H. Gerlach; secretary, Robert D. Godfrey and treasurer, S. Sterling McMillan.

Mr. Miller, the new president, was actively connected with the Miller Wholesale Drug Company and the Miller Drug Stores until three years ago when ill health forced him to resign his duties. Following his recuperation, he joined the Strong, Cobb & Co. last November, as general manager.

Mutual Drug Names Antonow Gen'l Manager

S. L. Antonow has been made general manager of the Mutual Drug Company, Cleveland, and its subsidiaries. F. T. Roosa has been elected president of the company. Mr. Roosa will also retain the office he now holds, chairman of the directorate.

Mr. Antonow served as president of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association and of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. He was also president and general manager of the American Druggists Syndicate, the Vadsco Sales Corporation and its other subsidiaries. For many years he advocated legislation which finally resulted in the passing of the fair trade laws and loans for small businesses.

McK.&R. Reorganization Plan to Be Filed Nov. 7

Permission to postpone to November 7 the filing of a plan of reorganization for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., this city, has been granted to William J. Wardall, trustee, under an order issued by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe.

Customs Bureau Revises Rules on Handling Imports

OPD Washington Bureau
October 28, 1940

Revised regulations, intended to introduce uniform technical procedure in ports of entry, were announced this week by the Customs Bureau and printed in the *Federal Register*. The amendments prescribe new methods of invoicing merchandise and filling out appraisal reports. It was explained that the changes apply to customs officials, and do not affect importers.

Chemical Prices Move Upward

The preponderance of price change influences in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals was elevating last week. The contributing items were various, white lead being conspicuous; the tin group was on the other side. An unchanged refined sulphur schedule was issued.

Psychological and financial influences attributable to the nearness of the election and the turning of the month were in evidence in trading as a whole. There was a noticeable increase in export inquiries in several directions. Business grossed gratifyingly, and the outlook was not darkened.

Prices were advanced on carbonate and sulphate white leads, Chinese needle antimony, carbonate and bicarbonate of ammonia, gum and wood rosins and turpentines, atropine sulphate, domestic dried blood, and ground steamed bone at Chicago.

Prices were reduced on Straits tin, tetrachloride of tin, stannous chloride, tin crystals, stannate of soda, Chinese nutgalls, J1 and J2 myrobalans, soybean protein at Chicago, and cottonseed meal in the Southeast.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals was raised to 130.2 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 92.2, compared with 90.5 at this time last year and 88.8 in 1938.

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

Ammonium Bicarbonate Prices Issued 68
American Cyanamid Income Gains.. 68
Air Hygiene Foundation to Meet.... 70
Arnold, Hoffman Marks Anniversary 5
Brown Co. Reorganization Approved 62
Curtis Promoted by Shell..... 66
Commerce Bureau Offers Reference Data 4
Cuba Suspends Patent Subsidy..... 3
Cooper Coming to U.S..... 55
Colombian Oil Lands Returned to Government 55
Copra Shipments Taxed..... 55
Coconut Oil Motor Rate Suspended. 55
Dry Ice Uses Told..... 62
DuPont Earnings Rise..... 62
Durez Starts Production of Synthetic Phenol 3
DuPont Offers New Varnish..... 34
Defense Production Parley to Be Held 3
Eye Accident Prevention Film Offered 64
F.P.V.P.C. Convention Report..... 43
Frederickson Joins Krebs Pigment Corp. 51
Food & Drug Officials Name Queen President 4
Gardinol Corp. Offering Concentrated Detergent..... 29
George-Deen Act Studied by Drug Groups 62
Guerlain Bottles Appraised at Invoice Value 59
Glyco to Erect Brooklyn Building.. 60
Horvath Leaves Horvath Laboratories 55
Lacquer Sales Up..... 39
Loft Merger with Pepsi-Cola Is Planned 60
Monsanto Transfers Jesdale..... 5
McK. & R. Reorganization Set for Nov. 7 4
Meehan Gets Commerce Department Post 4
Mutual Drug Names Antonow Manager 4
Mathieson Alkali Upheld in Labor Complaint 3
McGuire Heads McDougall - Butler Washington Office..... 39
Melamine Resin Use Described..... 39
Manufacturers Census Returns Issued 41
Monsanto To Vote on Pension Plan.. 64
MacKeachie Joins Purchasing Unit.. 64
N. Y. Display Tax Modified..... 3
N.P.V.L.A. Discusses Trade Problems 3
N.J. Zinc Earnings Up..... 41
Newark Truck Strike Ends..... 72
Official Chemists Take Up Cosmetics 5
Oils and Fats Statistics: Third Quarter 55
Oil Trades Banquet Held..... 55
Paint, Varnish Census..... 52
Potash Co. To Improve..... 68
Polyvinyl Acetates Booklet Issued.. 70
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Sales: Sept. 38
Plastics Merchandising Role Described 38
Plastics and Rubber Items Asked of Research 5
President Disclaims Socialized Medicine 5
Plastics Discussion Set for Nov. 15.. 5
Price Problems in Defense (Renard) 3
Plastic, Water Paint, and Calcimine Sales: Sept..... 25
Socony-Vacuum Forms Canadian Subsidiary 66
Stauffer Extends Sulphur Prices.... 68
Strong, Cobb & Co. Elects Miller.. 4
Trade Ass'n Executives Told of Defense Needs..... 5
TNEC Unit Blocks Report on Miller-Tydings Act..... 5
U.S. Buys More Tungsten..... 68
U.S. Color Card Co. Re-elects Ripley 39
U.S. to Study Latin America Rubber 40
U.S. Revenue: Sept..... 25
Vitamins Held Food by N. J. Court 5
Vitamin Labeling Rules Criticized.. 5
Wisconsin Licensing Law Upheld.... 38
Weisberg Heads Consultants Association 4
Wool Fat Uses Shown..... 55
Westvaco to Redeem Stock..... 72

General Features

Advertisers' Index..... 73
Bid Wanted..... 68
Books You Can Use..... 66
Chemical Price Trends..... 4
Classified Advertisements..... 72
Closing Market Developments... 4
Contracts Awarded..... —
Corporation Earnings..... —
Dividends Declared..... —
Editorials 26
Foreign Trade Openings..... 70
Foreign Trade Rules..... 70
Industrial Uses of Chemicals.... 71
Obituaries 72
OPD Forum..... —
Petroleum Market Status..... 65
Petroleum Production..... 65
Prices Current..... 7
Scientific, Professional Services.. 64
Trade News Briefs..... 41
What You Can Use..... 68
Where You Can Sell..... 71

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums... 61
Coaltar Chemicals..... 32
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 57
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals 31
Essential Oils and Aromatics..... 63
Fertilizer Materials..... 67
Heavy Chemicals..... 28
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 53
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials 35
Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, and Fuels..... 65

Shipping Information

Cargo Ship Arrivals..... —
Charters ..... —
Coastwise Shipments..... 70
Exports 70
Imports 69
Imports Detained..... 70

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Louis Weisberg Heads Consultants Association

Louis Weisberg, head of the laboratory of the same name, this city, was elected president of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, at the annual meeting of the organization, held recently in the Chemists' Club.

Other officers elected were vice-president, John P. Hubbell, of Singmaster & Breyer, this city; secretary H. P. Trevithick, of the New York Produce Exchange, and treasurer Jerome Alexander, head of his own chemical laboratory, this city.

Directors named for three-year terms were C. A. Crowley, of the Technical Service Bureau, Inc., Chicago; Bernard L. Oser, of the Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, and Professor Arthur W. Thomas, of Columbia University.

Commerce Bureau Offers Industrial Reference Data

OPD Washington Bureau
October 28, 1940

James W. Young, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced today the first issue of the Industrial Reference Service, loose leaf business data. The Industrial Reference Service, first of three such services to be published under the bureau's new publications program, will provide more prompt and current data standardized as to form for easier filing and reference purposes.

Included in the Industrial Reference Service will be important commodity and industrial developments in the United States and foreign countries, ranging in subject-matter from data on production, distribution, prices, standards and specifications to information on export and import trade, foreign tariffs, regulations as applied to specific commodities, results of domestic market research and foreign market surveys.

Divided into fourteen parts, the Industrial Reference Service will be distributed on a subscription basis. The entire service is available for $15 per year. All subscriptions received prior to January 1, 1941, will be entered as of January 1, 1941. As a special subscription offer, the bureau will supply subscribers free of charge all material in the Industrial Reference Service published between October 29, 1940, and January 1, 1941. Subscription remittances, whether by check or money order payable to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, should be forwarded to the Bureau in Washington.

Meehan Gets New Post In Commerce Dep't

OPD Washington Bureau
October 28, 1940

Joseph Meehan, formerly with the marketing division of the Standard Oil Company of New York, had been appointed chief statistician of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He succeeds Ernest A. Tupper, now with the National Defense Commission.

A native of Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Meehan left the Standard Oil Company to serve in the Latin-American division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He then became assistant economist in charge of Latin-American and Spanish economic studies for the International Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York. He rejoined the bureau in 1931.

Food & Drug Officials Name Queen President

New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1940

W. A. Queen of Raleigh, N. C., was elected president of the Association of Food and Drug Officials at the forty-fourth annual convention held here. He succeeds E. G. Woodward, of Hartford, Conn. E. L. Redfern, of Des Moines, Iowa, was elected vice-president, and A. L. Sullivan, of Baltimore, was named to the executive committee. The term of George H. March, of Montgomery, Ala., secretary-treasurer, was extended another year.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Marks 125th Year

Providence, R. I., Nov. 1, 1940

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., this city, is commemorating its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. The firm was founded by Benjamin and Charles Dyer for the purpose of dealing in wholesale drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs used by the textile industry.

For the first eighty-odd years of its existence the company passed through many hands and the name of the firm was changed frequently. A few years after its birth the name was changed to Henry A. Condy and still later to Dr. John H. Mason. In 1827 it was renamed John H. Mason & Co. when Earl P. Mason joined it. A few years later the company was listed as Earl P. Mason & Co. and in 1869 was again changed to Snow, Claflin & Co.

In 1872 the company became known as Butts & Mason and from 1874 to 1896, inclusive, Mason, Chapin & Co. During this period Edward E. Arnold and William H. Hoffman became associated with it and in 1897 the organization was established as Arnold, Peck & Co. In 1899 Mr. Arnold and Mr. Hoffman formed the partnership of Arnold, Hoffman & Co. and incorporated it the following year.

Edwin H. Arnold is the current president and treasurer of Arnold, Hoffman & Co, and Joseph A.

—*Continued on page* 62

Vitamin Labeling Rules Criticized

OPD Washington Bureau
October 31, 1940

Suggested exclusion of certain natural and fabricated foods from proposed general regulations, and denials that vitamin concentrates should be classed as foods high-lighted the third week's session of the Food and Drug Administration label hearings.

Reconvening after a fortnightly recess, the hearings continued to draw favorable and unfavorable comment on two proposed regulations—general regulations defining foods subject to the label requirements of the food and drug act, and label regulations setting up minimum daily requirements of vitamins and minerals to be placed on labels of foods for special dietary uses.

Witnesses in the few remaining sessions of the hearings are mainly confined to representatives of dairy interests.

Presiding officer Michael Markel announcd that all statements, briefs, and affidavits concerning the general regulations may be filed within ten days after the close of the hearings.

Statements by drug interests featured the section of the hearings devoted to general regulations. Charles Wesley Dunn, for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, criticized the regulations as too inexact. He described a revision, to be submitted later on, which would limit the regulations. Under his revision the regulations would not apply to a natural food as such; they would not apply in the absence of any special dietary food recommendation, to a fabricated food sold and used for a general food purpose, because of the mere addition of a mineral or vitamin where no special dietary claim is made as a result of that addition.

The regulations would also not apply to any natural or fabricated food because of a representation that it either naturally or additionally contains a vitamin or a mineral, where that claim

—*Continued on page* 59

Vitamins Held Food Not Drug by N.J. Court

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 25, 1940

A ruling that vitamins are a food and not a drug or medicine was contained in a decision handed down today in the common pleas court case of the State Board of Pharmacy against the Quackenbush Department Store, Paterson. The suit filed by the board was regarded as a test case to determine the legal definitions of vitamins. The board complained the store had sold vitamins in capsule form in violation of the law against dispensing drugs or medicine except in pharmacies.

President Disclaims Socialized Medicine

President Roosevelt declared in a speech October 31 that his intention with respect to socialization of medicine was one of prevention, rather tnan of promotion. The role of the government in respect of its relations with medicine, as it is in respect of industry, the President said, was to cooperate for the national welfare and now particularly for the national defense.

Speaking in dedication of the National Institute of Health at Bethesda, Md., the President emphasized today's particular need in respect of the conservation of health and physical fitness. To this need he purposed to devote the "partnership" of Federal health agencies and the medical profession with its locally situated facilities.

Trade Ass'n Executives Told of Defense Needs

To meet the needs of the defense program as provided for by Congress, industry must produce 20 percent more than in 1940, and "this is withing the capacity of American industry," Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the United States Department of Labor, told a forum of business problems October 30. The forum, sponsored jointly by the Trade Association Executives in this city and the trade association division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was held in the Hotel Commodore.

The government has planned for supplies, Dr. Lubin said, and it is the duty of American industry to look ahead and provide the trained personnel when it is needed. The role of trade associations in this new phase, according to Dr. Lubin, would be to help members anticipate their skilled labor requirements months ahead, and to check over unemployment and unused plant capacity in their individual fields and thus smooth the forward progress of the program.

Urging industry to take full advantage of the vocational training program provided by the government, as a means of meeting expanding needs

—*Continued on page* 34

TNEC Unit Blocks Report Against Tydings-Miller Act

OPD Washington Bureau
October 29, 1940

The reviewing committee of the Temporary National Economic Committee has refused to approve for publication a brief report submitted by the Department of Justice recommending repeal of the Tydings-Miller resale price-maintenance act.

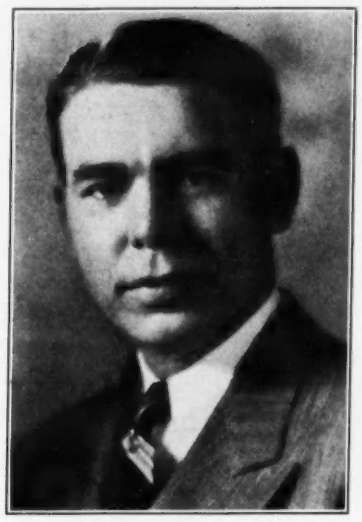
The reason for this action, according to TNEC officials, is that the report is little more than the views of certain members of the antitrust division and is not supported by much research and is not entitled to the status of a monograph such as TNEC will publish shortly.

It was explained that some two years ago the Department of Justice began a study of resale price-maintenance, but after a review of the literature the subject was dropped as other matters appeared to be of more immediate concern. The report submitted to TNEC was little more than a summary of the reasons why the department desired to study price-maintenance and a request for funds to do so, it was stated.

Other monographs in the TNEC series will touch on price-maintenance, and the Federal Trade Commission is completing its study of the subject.

Monsanto Co. Transfers Jesdale to New England

Thornton C. Jesdale, assistant manager of the Chicago branch office of Monsanto Chemical Company, will be transferred early in November to the Everett, Mass., office, where he will be in charge of New England sales of the



Thornton C. Jesdale

products of the organic chemicals and phosphate divisions.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Jesdale joined the Monsanto branch there in 1927 as a shipping clerk, and was promoted to the sales staff in 1929. He is a member of the Chicago Drug & Chemical Association.

Official Chemists Take Up Cosmetics

OPD Washington Bureau
October 30, 1940

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists closed its fifty-sixth annual meeting here today by electing as president Dr. L. B. Broughton, State Chemist of Maryland and dean of the School of Arts and Letters of the University of Maryland.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, J. W. Sale, of the United States Food and Drug Administration, Washington; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Skinner, of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Washington; members of the executive committee, G. G. Frary, State chemist, Vermillion, S. D.; J. O. Clarke, chief of the Chicago station, United States Food and Drug Administration; W. S. Frisbie, United States Food and Drug Administration, Washington, and Georga March, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

The meeting was featured by the announcement that the association's fifth edition of Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis was just off the press and was having a heavy advance sale. Although this represented the culmination of years of effort on the part of the association, the convention spent its entire three days in discussing ways of improving methods for the next revision of the book. As usual, the members, all of whom are government chemists charged with enforcement of Federal or State laws, discussed more than 200 methods for testing foods, drugs, beverages, fertilizers, paints, feedstuffs, dairy products, cereals, and related articles. Referees and their collaborators to whom had been assigned various problems in connection with improving existing methods of analysis reported on their progress and recommended changes in the methods of further study as conditions appeared to warrant. As a result, the association adopted a number of changes tentatively and gave official approval to certain methods which had been accepted tentatively at previous annual meetings.

Cosmetics were added to the programs this year for the first time, and the constitution of the association was amended to cover this classification of regulated articles At the first meeting of the cosmetic section, Dr Dan Dahle, of the United States Food and Drug Administration, was appointed

—*Continued on page* 34

Plastics Discussion Set for November 15

"The Science and Application of Plastics" will be the subject of a discussion at a joint meeting of the American section of the Society of the Chemical Industry and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, to be held at the Chemists' Club, this city, November 15.

Dr. T. F. Bradley of the American Cyanamid Company will present the chemistry of plastics and C. W. Blount of the technical sales division of the Bakelite Corporation will show the scope of their application. Dr. Lincoln T. Work, chairman of the American section, will preside over the meeting.

Plastics and Rubber Industries Issue Challenges to Research

The plastics and rubber industries are quite naturally represented strongly in quantity and quality in the replies which Research Advisory Service got to its recently circulated question:—

What new product, process, or material might industrial research develop that would be valuable to your industry?

The compilation of wants made by Bert H. White, R.A.S. director, from the 1,042 replies received to the question include a number expressed by leaders in the plastics and rubber industries. These are listed below. A similar list of paints and other finishes was printed in the REPORTER, October 21 and the R.A.S. compilation of chemical materials and processes was printed last week.

In instances where items requested or information relevant thereto is available, Research Advisory Service would be glad to be informed to that effect so that it might pass this along to the inquirer. Information sent to the OPD office will be transmitted to the research organization.

Plastics Wants

1. Plastics suitable for food containers, lightweight, odorfree, slightly flexible to be practically unbreakable, to take a tightly sealed cap. They must withstand temperatures necessary for sterilization.

2. Food container requiring no tin. This will probably be a steel container protected with organic coatings manufactured from synthetic resins.

3. *Methods to eliminate the present costly plastic molding machines and molds.

4. Plastic which will possess great strength for making doors, automobile bodies, etc., complete, at comparatively low cost.

5. Bottles made of transparent but unbreakable material.

6. White or colored substitute for cork for use as stoppers for pottery or glass bottles. Should be insoluble in perfumes, liquors, and wines, and be flexible enough to overcome minor variations in bottle necks.

7. Cheap, lightweight plastic material with good light-transmission and optical properties, having surfaces more resistant to mechanical scratching and chemical attack, for watch and instrument crystals, spectacles and protective goggles, where clear vision is essential but nonbreakage important.

8. Flexible plastics would revolutionize industry.

9. Flameproof, nonshrinkable, transparent plastic material, not adversely affected by atmospheric conditions, to be used as a substitute for glass where walls must be thin and tough.

10. Sound-absorbent material which can easily be kept clean, to be used as lining for offices, telephone booths, etc.

11. Cheap fireproof material to be used in connection with steel construction for partitions, roofing, and flooring.

12. Low-priced synthetic hardwood for building purposes.

13. Fire-resistive insulation requiring a

—*Continued on page* 40.

* Items preceded by an asterisk (*) are those indicated by the National Inventors Council at the request of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense as most urgent from the standpoint of national defense.

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Vitamin B_1 Crystals Merck
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Nicotinic Acid Merck (U. S. P.)
Nicotinamide Merck
Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride Merck
2-Methyl-Naphthoquinone Merck
Alpha-tocopherol Merck
(Vitamin E)

Nicotinic Acid Merck—which conforms to all tests for identity and purity of Nicotinic Acid as described in the Second U.S.P. XI Supplement—meets the pharmaceutical manufacturer's most exacting requirements. It is soluble in water and alcohol, stable in air, non-hygroscopic, and may be autoclaved without loss of activity.

Pellagra, for which nicotinic acid is specific, still remains one of the most serious deficiency diseases in the United States, from the standpoint of number of persons affected and economic losses entailed. Of even greater significance are the mild and subclinical deficiencies which have been found to be much more numerous than cases of classic pellagra.

Literature on Request

ALSO AVAILABLE: NICOTINAMIDE MERCK
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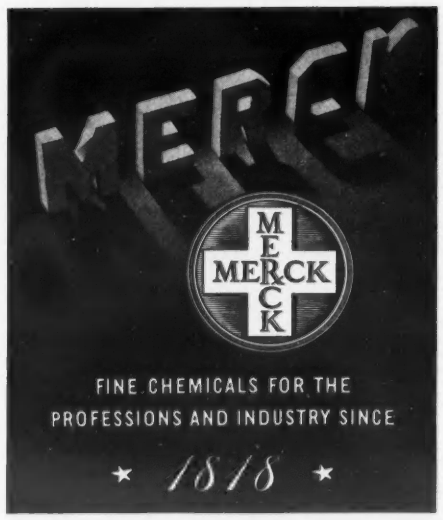

MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

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Current Market Quotations

November 1, 1940

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetal, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.75	1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 & 110 gls., works	lb.	.11	—
5 & 10 gls., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	—
200-lb. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.55	—
5 to 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	.70	—
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
200-lb. lots, works	lb.	.30	—
100-lbs. lots, works	lb.	.45	—
5 to 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	.31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	.29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33	—
dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	—
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31	—
dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.36	—
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.31	—
smaller lots	lb.	.32	—
Acetoacetanilide, dms	lb.	.47	.65
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05	—
Methyl (see M).			
Acetophenone, bots.	lb.	1.60	—
cns., 25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	1.30	1.35
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.27	—
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
50 lbs.	lb.	1.02	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.05	—
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.09	—
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.23	2.48
cbys., cs.	100 lbs.	2.73	2.98
56%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.15	4.40
cbys., cs.	100 lbs.	4.65	4.90
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.17	5.42
cbys., cs.	100 lbs.	5.67	5.92
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.89	6.14
cbys., cs.	100 lbs.	6.39	6.64
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.	100 lbs.	14.00	—
99.5% bbls.	100 lbs.	7.62	7.87
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.09	—
cbys.	100 lbs.	8.12	8.37
tanks	100 lbs.	5.00	5.50
USP, bbls.	100 lbs.	10.25	10.50
cbys.	100 lbs.	10.75	11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms.	100 lbs.	8.43	8.68
tanks	100 lbs.	5.50	—
USP XI, al. dms.	100 lbs.	10.25	11.00
C.P., dms.	100 lbs.	13.50	14.00
pure, 30%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.28	3.53
cbys., cs.	100 lbs.	3.78	4.03
36%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.66	3.91
cbys., cs.	100 lbs.	4.16	4.41
60%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.15	6.40
cbys., cs.	100 lbs.	6.65	6.90
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.68	7.93
cbys., cs.	100 lbs.	8.18	8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply dlv'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	.11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	.13
Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.45	—
standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 20-lb. bbls.	lb.	.40	—
powd., 80 mesh, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.40	—
Adipic, fib, dms., works	lb.	.31	—
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.	lb.	1.15	1.20
tech. bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White), USP, powd., dms., kegs	lb.	.20	.22
Ascorbic, bots., dms.	oz.	2.00	2.05
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.60	—
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.85	—
10-25, E. works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
1-9, E. works	100 lbs.	2.55	—
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.43	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.44	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	.59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.55	.56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.56	.57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	.60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk, frt. alld.	ton.	93.50	—
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	96.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	108.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	113.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	106.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	118.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	123.00	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	101.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	113.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	118.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	111.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	123.00	—
Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, powd., bbls., less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	128.00	—
USP, $25 per ton hiher.			
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Broenner's bbls.	lb.	1.11	—
Camphoric, cns.	lb.	7.00	—
Capric, dms.	lb.	.13	.13½
Caproic, dms., works	lb.	.30	.35
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Caprylic, dms.	lb.	.17½	—
Castor oil, split, dms.	lb.	.16	.17
Chlorosulphonic, d m s., c.l., works	lb.	.0350	—
5-drum lots, works	lb.	.04	—
single drum,	lb.	.05	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Chromic, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., N. Y.,	lb.	.15¾	—
smaller quantities, dlvd., N.Y.	lb.	.16¼	.17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	2.85	3.25
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots	lb.	.20	—
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt.	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.21	—
anhydr., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's. bbls.	lb.	.57	—
Coconut oil, dms.	lb.	.10	.10½
Corn, dist., dms.	lb.	.08¼	.08¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms.	lb.	.07¾	.08
tanks	lb.	.07¼	—
Cresylic (coaltar) high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.68	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70	—
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	—
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.68	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70	—
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms, c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	—
imported, pale, dms	gal.	.65	.70
Cresylic (petroleum), high-boil (240°-300°), non-return dms., c.l., works, East. U.S.	gal.	.43	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	.45
tanks, dlvd., East. U.S.	gal.	.389	—
medium-boil (222°-249°), non-return dms., c.l., works, East. U.S.	gal.	.49	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	.51
tanks, dlvd., East. U.S.	gal.	.448	—
Crotonic, 10 bbls. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.26	—
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., 25 and over	lb.	.11	—
1-24	lb.	.11½	—
Fumaric, bbls., 1-ton delivery.	lb.	.24	—
smaller lots	lb.	.25	.28
Gallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.90	.93
N.F. VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more	lb.	1.07	—
single bbls.	lb.	1.10	—
fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.16	—
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.12	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.15	—
25 or 50-lb. demijns	lb.	.21	.23
5-lb. bots.	lb.	.29	—
H. bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.	lb.	2.42	—
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.63	—
57%, bots.	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, 10% dilute, cby.	lb.	.20	—
concentrated, 34%, cby.	lb.	.35	—
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.	lb.	.06	.06½
rubber, dms.	lb.	.08	.08½
48%, lead, cbys.	lb.	.12	—
rubber, dms.	lb.	.11	—
52%, lead, cbys.	lb.	.13	—
rubber, dms.	lb.	.12	—
60%, lead, cbys.	lb.	.14	—
rubber, dms.	lb.	.13	—
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.09	.09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns.	lb.	.75	.80
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	3.75	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		5.75	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	6.75	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		3.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.75	—
50%, edible, 20 or more, cbys.	lb.	.10½	.11½
5 to 19, cbys.	lb.	.11	.12
1 to 4, cbys.	lb.	.11½	.12½
Acid, lactic, plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.12¼	.13½
5 to 10, cbys.	lb.	.12¾	.13¾
1 to 4, cbys.	lb.	.13¼	.14½
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more	lb.	.21	.22
1 to 4, cbys.	lb.	.21½	.22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.42	.45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.40	.43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.	lb.	.11½	.12
Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Linseed oil, light, dms.	lb.	.11¾	.12¼
Maleic, powd., dms.	lb.	.30	—
anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Malic, powd., kegs	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, bots.	lb.	2.30	—
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	.06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085	.009
Molybdic, kegs, works	lb.	.95	1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15	.18
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.85	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.		1.75	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		2.00	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.70	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.15	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.		2.25	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		2.50	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	2.60	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	3.20	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
C.P. dealers, cbys.	lb.	.06½	—
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.17½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.06	—
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.19	—
Myristic, dist., dms.	lb.	.16	.16½
Naphthenic, dom., acidity 160, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	Nom.
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	Nom.
tanks, works	lb.	.06	Nom.
220 min. acidity, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09	Nom.
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	Nom.
tanks, c.l., works	lb.	.08	Nom.
240 min. acidity, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10	Nom.
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	Nom.
tanks, works	lb.	No prices	
Nicotinic, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	11.00	—
5-lb. bots.	lb.	11.50	—
1-lb. bots.	lb.	12.00	—
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.		5.00	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	5.95	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.		5.50	—
Western works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.	100 lbs.	5.75	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	5.85	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	6.45	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.		6.00	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.	100 lbs.	6.25	—
10 to 24 works	100 lbs.	6.35	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	6.95	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.		6.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		6.75	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	6.85	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	7.45	—
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys.	lb.	.11½	—
7-lb. bots.	lb.	.21½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.13	—
7-lb. bots.	lb.	.23	—
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).			
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.10¾	—
10,000 lbs. and over	lb.	.11	—
smaller quantities	lb.	.12	.14
Palmitic, bgs.	lb.	.09¾	.10¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.	lb.	.06¾	.07¼
tanks	lb.	.06¼	—
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys.	lb.	.06	—
75%, cbys.	lb.	.07½	—
USP, 85%, s. g. 1.710, cbys., 180 lbs.	lb.	.12	—
50%, s. g. 1.347, cbys., 70 lbs.	lb.	.12	—
dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	.15	—
10%, dilut., cbys., dms.	lb.	.07	.07½
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Propionic synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.20	—
cns.	lb.	1.25	—
USP, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.70	—
resubl., cns.	lb.	2.20	—
Pyroligenous, bbls., dlvd. E.	gal.	.25	—
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	.33
Salicylic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.33	—
USP, bbls.	lb.	.35	.40
Sebasic, CP, bbls., works	lb.	No prices	
tech., bbls., works	lb.	No prices	
Soybean oil, dist., dms.	lb.	.08	.08½
Stearic, dist., double pressed, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.09	.10
single pressed, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	.09½
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.11¾	.12¾
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	.10¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.12	.13

Acacia—Alcohol

Acid, succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works	lb.	1.60	1.63
tech., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.	lb.	.04	.10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		1.50	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	13.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs.		1.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		1.75	—
10 to 24, works	100 lbs.	1.85	—
1 to 9, works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	16.50	—
98°, tanks, works	ton.	17.50	—
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.	lb.	.06½	—
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.15½	—
consumers, cbys.	lb.	.08	—
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.17	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works,	ton.	18.50	—
65%, tanks, E. works	ton.	36.00	—
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.54	.56
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.98	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
25-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	—
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.88	—
smaller lots	lb.	.90	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, ens shipment	lb.	.41¾	—
smaller quantities	lb.	.41¾	—
kgs.	lb.	.42¼	—
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.55	.60
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., works	lb.	No prices	
Chem. grade, kgs., works	lb.	No prices	
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	.32	.34
Root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Aconitine, amorph., bots.	oz.	23.00	—
vis.	gr.	1.00	—
cryst., bots.	oz.	42.00	—
vis.	gr.	1.60	—
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.26½	.27
hyd., dms.	lb.	.24½	.25
Agar, 1, bls.	lb.	1.45	1.50
3, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	5.00	5.25
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bags, f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
powd., grade A, same basis, ton lots.	lb.	.15	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.18	—
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	.62
import, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.60	.65
powd., dms., bbls.	lb.	.65	.75
import, cs.	lb.	.62	.64
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.111	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.121	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.101	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.25	—
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.68	—
drums	lb.	.63	—
Butyl, normal, cns., works	lb.	.13½	.15½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.08	—
tankwagon, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same terms	lb.	.06½	—
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms.	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11½	—
Capryl, pure, dms., works	lb.	2.50	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.85	—
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
500 lbs.	lb.	1.70	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90	—
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00	—
com'l, dms.	lb.	.95	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.31½	—
l.c.l., works, dms.	gal.	.36½	—
tanks, E., works	gal.	.25½	—

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal. in tanks, and 5c. per gal. in drms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.30½	—
10 bbls., E. works	gal.	.32½	—
1 to 18 bbls., E. works,	gal.	.35½	—
dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.29½	—
19 dms., E. works	gal.	.31½	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.34½	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.23½	—

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.27½	—
19 dms., works E.	gal.	.29½	—
1 to 18 dms., works, E.	gal.	.32½	—
tanks, E. works	gal.	.21½	—
SD23G, works, E., c.l., dms.,	gal.	.33½	—
19 dms.	gal.	.35½	—
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.38½	—
tanks	gal.	.27½	—

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in drums, higher.

Alcohol—Bis.-Ammo. Cit.

Alcohol, special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30½- —
20 dms. to c.l.....gal. .32½- —
1 to 19 dms.....gal. .35½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .24½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dvld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —

Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 6.00½- —
19 bbls.....gal. 6.04 - —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 6.07 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. 5.99½- —
19 dms.....gal. 6.03 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 6.06 - —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 6.08 - —
tanks .....gal. 5.93½- —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 6.34½- —
19 dms.....gal. 6.38 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 6.41 - —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 6.42 - —
Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0690- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .0590- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .38½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .28½- —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.35
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .69 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Octyl (see ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.lb. .44 - —
450-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite, bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 66%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works, lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao, cs.....lb. .53 - .54
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .42 - .45
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 3.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 3.27 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 3.34 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, USP, cube cut, bbls., lb. .80 - .85
peeled, bls.....lb. .58 - .63
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phil..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd. N.Y. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Potash chrome, bbls.....lb. No price
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, tech., basic, powd., insoluble, bbls., 10 or more, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
soluble, bbls., dlvd....lb. .33 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
solut., 32%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
normal, pwd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
solut., 20%, bbls., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Formate, 30% solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Alumina, hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0260- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .17½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .20
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20½- .21½
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaled.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaled. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron, free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Aluminum 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .61 - —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .71 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .38 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .92 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .44 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .56 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .56 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .39 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs. lb. .36 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .44 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .38 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. higher for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. higher for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. higher for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. higher for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lb.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -26.00
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.22 - 4.25
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .27 - .33
dms., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .26
Aldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va.....ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N. Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l .....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .41 - —
900 lbs., or less.....lb. .42 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y..lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .14½- .16¼
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .31 - —
bxs. .....lb. .34 - .35
kegs .....lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd., Met. N.Y..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .13
100-lb. kgs .....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms .....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms .....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms .....lb. .85 - —
cns. .....lb. .85 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls., lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .25
pure gran.....lb. .32 - —
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Persulphate, kgs. ,dom.....lb. .21 - .22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls., lb. .37 - —
kgs .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton. 1.55 & .79
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, Oct.-Dec. shipt..ton.28.00 - —
spot, same basis.....ton.29.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Red, 48%, cbys., works...lb. .07½- —
dms., works.....lb. .05½- —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .07½- —
dms., works.....lb. .05½- —
Sulphocyanide, pure, 99-100%, kgs..lb. .85 - —
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
Ammoniac, sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.15
import, csks.....100 lbs. No prices
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
cns., works.....lb. .16 - .18
ex Pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .0565- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0665- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0465- —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, 5 lbs., bots.....lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
import, natural, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
twisted, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Star .....lb. .17 - .18
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .07
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks., lb. .55 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .65 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot.....lb. .14 Nom.
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%.lb. .16 - —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .26 - .28
Oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, 65%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
bbls. .....lb. .38 - —
White pigment, bxs., f.o.b. Laredo, Tex..lb. .13 - .14
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb. No prices
double, bbls.....lb. No prices
triple, bbls.....lb. No prices
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 5.00 - 6.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos. No prices
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 1.75 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. .55 - .57
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd. bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- .10
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.48 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .54 - .55
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.26.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.24.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.20.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.17.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.15.00 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, tons, f.o.b. plant.....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb. .05½- —
process form, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. plant.....lb. .05 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb. .06 - —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton.32.00 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.32.90 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton.58.00 - —
Jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton.12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans, refinery...gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.50 - 5.75

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .37 - .39
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No prices
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.52.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.57.50 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., c.l., works, ton.57.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - —
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line .....ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis ..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla., ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l. Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz. ton.87.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l. dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .05½- .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .08½- .10½
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs, ...lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.25.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.15 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis. ton.22.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.23.85 - —
ex whse., New York....ton.31.50 - —
Southern off color, bulk mines, ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk mines.....ton.16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock.ton. No prices
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Bauxite, bulk mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, import., bbls.....lb. .82 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .95 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .50
N.F. VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .19 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .14 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .14 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cans....lb. .49 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans..lb. .84 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - —
Chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms., lb. .19 - .21
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .25 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate,* 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.13 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.82 - 2.08
fib. dms.....lb. 1.73 - 1.76
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.96 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.77 - 2.03
fib. dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.71
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 4.01 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.98 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.57 - 1.85
fib. dms.....lb. 1.48 - 1.51
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots..lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50

Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .17½- —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .07 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10½- —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11½- —

Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03075- —
f.o.b. North Atlantic ports, lb. .03950- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07025- —
dlvd..lb. .07325- —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .02925- —
f.o.b. North Atlantic portz, lb. .0380- —
beads, compressed, l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .06525- —
dlvd..lb. .06525- —
Black, carbon, bulk, cars, c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .02¾- —
f.o.b. New York harbor..lb. .0363- —

All carbon black prices are for delivery in August-September.

Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
2, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04½- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05½- —
works..lb. .13½- .15½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —

Black dyes are listed under Dyes.

Black Haw, root bark, bls....lb. .29 - .30
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .22 - .23
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., l.c., works, frt. equald., ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 -90.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.42.50 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.40 - —
high-grade, gr., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 2.65 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ship..unit-ton. 2.50 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .80 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Blue, cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg., lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .33 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .34
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same

Blue, ultramarine, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls., 28-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.

Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis, alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs..lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.30.00 -33.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.31.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.29.00 -30.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports.
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.31.50 - —
Bone, phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.)
Steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago—ton.29.00 -30.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.34.50 - —
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .35 - .48
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.40.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.43.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.54.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.59.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.53.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.64.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.69.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.48.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.59.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.64.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.58.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.69.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.74.00 - —

USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
single pkg., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .11¼- —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02¾- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis...lb. .11½- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10½- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .08 - —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .07½- —
10, bbls., same basis...lb. .07½- —
11, bbls., same basis...lb. .07 - —
12, bbls., same basis...lb. .06½- —
13, bbls., same basis...lb. .06½- —
14, bbls., same basis...lb. .05¾- —

Black, Acetyl.—Butane

Brown, sienna, raw, American, bbls., b.o.b., works..lb. .02¾- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or works..lb. .12¾- —
2, bbls., same basis...lb. .11½- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .12¾- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09¾- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09½- —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07½- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .07 - —
10, bbls., same basis...lb. .06½- —
11, bbls. same basis...lb. .05½- —
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03½- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N.Y..lb. .04½- —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex car Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
ex whse., Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
Boston.....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05 - —
Kansas City.....lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0510- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .04¾- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .15 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .12 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .28 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .75 Nom.
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. No prices
Berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .05½- .06
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., cns., wks., lb. .13½- .15½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R.....lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms..lb. .08 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Crotonate, normal, 55-gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
5-gal. cns.....lb. .75 - —
1-gal. cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .23½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .28½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —
Butane, coml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .02½- .03

Citric Acid

Tartaric Acid

Cream of Tartar *Rochelle Salt*

Inquiries for these chemicals also invited

ETHYLENE DIAMINE • ACETIC ANHYDRIDE
SAPONIN • VEGETABLE LECITHIN
SODIUM PERBORATE

NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORPORATION
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY • TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 6-1990

Cadmium Bromide-Diacetyl

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.56 - —
single jars.....lb. 1.61 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Cyanide, 25-lb. bots., dlvd...lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. cks., dlvd.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide, 5-lb bots.....lb. 4.19 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, pat., shapes, cs.....lb. .85 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .80 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.65 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms, lb. 2.70 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10 lb. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100 lb. dms.lb. 2.80 - —
25 lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10 lb. cns..lb. 3.15 - —
5 lb. cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.35
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .60
Calamus root, peeled, N. F., cs., lb. .40 - 45
bleached, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs 1.90 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾ -
Southern cotton states, dms., cl..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .06¼-
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 98 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.100 lbs. 4.75 -
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse..100 lbs. 4.85 -
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dms., 77-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.63 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.19.00 -33.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.53 - 2.25
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Powd., 2c. per lb. higher.
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 300 lbs..lb. .23 - —
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f., Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. No prices
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton.lb. .13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .22½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .47 - .48
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .65 - .72
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.70 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs..lb. .82 - .83
slabs, cs.....lb. .82 - .85
tablets, tins.....lb. .87 - .88
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .36 - —
smallr lots, works.....lb. .41 - —
USP, or import. gran.,powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .74 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .75 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .0335- .0355
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .0360- .0390
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .0350- .0380
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Russian, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch.....lb. .40 - .42
Russian .....lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Dimethylethyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl (see Alcohol, isoamyl).
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .66½-
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .73 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .93 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1, includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W.Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
decorticated, cs.....lb. .86 - .88
green, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .15 - .16
Case - hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms.. l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .13 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .13½- —
Import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .12 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .12½- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .17¼- .17¾
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
shortstick, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
broken, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Cassia, China, rolls, select, bls., lb. .12¾- .13
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Saigon, No. 1, bls.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
10-6-2, bls.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
all thin, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Cassia buds, cs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .16 - .18
Castile soap, Italian, white, bars, 40-lb. cases..case.14.00 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .33 - .36
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't., c&f, N.Y..ton.51.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6¼% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Indian .....lb. .20 - .20½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, gran., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Acetate-butyrate, high (20-40% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .48 - —
low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .42 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .43 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .44 - —
medium (10-10.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .46 - —
Acetate - propionate, high (20-40% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld...lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .48 - —
low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.lb. .41 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .42 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .43 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .44 - —
medium (10-19.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .46 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Roman, bls.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N .C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.32.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.27.00 - —
Indiana .....ton.31.00 - —
Ill. (river points), Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia.....ton.25.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex. ton.26.00 - —
Michigan .....ton.32.80 - —
Ohio .....ton.32.80 - —
Penn .....ton.34.80 - —
Utah .....ton.36.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¾- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.18.00 -25.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.45.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs., lb. .98 - 1.02
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - 1.05
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.07
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.09
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.12
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated rubber, standard, c.l., ctns., works..lb. .32 - —
100 lbs., ctns.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..lb. .05¾- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
2, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
1, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Chloracetophenone, tins, works.lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., works.....lb. .85 - —
5-25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
solut. 8¼%, cs., bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works...ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scale, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 5.00 - —
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. .75 - .80
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
USP, broken quill, red, bgs., lb. .21 - .23
yellow, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
Cinchonidine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .53 - —

Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, small crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 - —
large cryst., cns.100 ozs..oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. 42 - —

Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz., to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms., lb. 3.40 - —
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.30 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys.....lb. .85 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
3 bls.....lb. .16 - .16¼
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - .97
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Clove, Amboyna, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Madagascar .....lb. .16¼- .16¾
Zanzibar .....lb. .16¼- .16¾
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
dom., bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works....dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .80½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 1.98 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .31 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
1 %, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
2 %, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
3½%, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter, bulk, c.l., bgs...lb. .1040- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....ozs.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 oz.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Colchiane, bots., cns.....oz.20.00 -25.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 1.05 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .14½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. .25 - .26
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .27 - .28
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .16¼- —
Chloride, cryst., bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 Nom.
odide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .12 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb. .16¼- —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, 79-80%, bbls., tons, works..lb. .18 - —
Red, com'l, 80-88%, kgs., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .19½- —
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Sulphate, 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.30 - 9.55
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.30 -10.55
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
5-24, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipt.....lb. .0140 Nom.
Coriander, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
bleached, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.39 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.31 - —
solid, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.43 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.42 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.19 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.04 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Cottonseed, hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.10 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills..ton.26.50 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.60
less than 5 dms., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
so-called, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't, lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .34¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .35¼- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. No prices
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.90 - 2.29
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .13½- .14½
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works..gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .16 - .18½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal., c.l., works...lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .24 - .25
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs..lb. .25 - .26
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs..lb. .26 - .27
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.....lb. .27 - .28
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb less.
Cube, powd., contracts have no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. .04¼- —
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd. ,contracts, N.Y..unit-ton. 1.40 - —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., dlvd..lb. .40 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .24
Dandelion root, German, bls...lb. .70 - .75
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Degras common, dom., bbls...lb. .08 - .08½
neutral, dom.. bbls.....lb. .13½- .16½
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equal'd, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .24 - .28
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .26 - .30
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.....lb. .30 - .34
4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less.
Derris root, powd., contracts give no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contracts are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Derris, extract, 25% rotenone, bulk, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Potato, imoort, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb.10.00 -11.00

Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .092 - —
tanks, works....lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .20 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .48 - .50
tanks, works....lb. .45 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works....lb. .085 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .20 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., l.c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse....ton.45.00 -50.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f....ton. No prices
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .51 - .53
tanks, works....lb. .48 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
cns., works....lb. .23½- .25½
Sebacate, dms., works....lb. .50 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms....lb. .50 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (See Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0221- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .04 - —
tanks ....lb. .025 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .24½- —
tanks, works....lb. .22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Diethylcarbonate, coml., dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms....lb. .35 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .19½- —
tanks ....lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .14 - —
tanks ....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms....lb. .35 - .40
Diglycol, laurate, c.l....lb. .16 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.lb. .19 - —
Dilliseed, recleaned, bgs....lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvdlb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. 1.05 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms....lb. .15½- —
oily, dms....lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms....gal. .47 - .50
tanks ....gal. .41 - —
dest., dist., dms....gal. .45 - .48
tanks ....gal. .38 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs., or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots....lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Doggrass root, cut, N.F., bls..lb. .55 - .60
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.lb. .08 - .10
Doveres powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs....lb. .65 - .85
reeds, cs....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1 cns..lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns...lb. 3.13 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns...lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11....lb.10.35 - —

Diamyl Ether—Dyes

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext.D&C blue, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext.D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext.D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext.D&C red, No. 3....lb.21.85 - —
Ext.D&C red, No. 8....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext.D&C red, No. 19, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Ext.D&C red, No. 13, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext.D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B....lb. .60 - .80
288 Fast cyanin 3R....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
382 Direct scarlet B....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B....lb. .40 - .42
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black, FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin ....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .38 - .62
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base...lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Browns:—
Brown ....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green ....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I....lb. .75 - —
Orange, red shade....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB....lb. 1.40 - —

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin ....lb. .38 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin ....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoldin G....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoldin R....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine ....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin ....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B....lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .40 - .52
332 Bismarck brown R....lb. .50 - .62
793 Phosphin ....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green, lb. 2.35 - —

SOLVAY PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SOLVAY LIQUID CHLORINE

THREE Solvay Chlorine manufacturing centers—Syracuse, New York; Hopewell, Virginia, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana—insure simplified shipments and handling and faster deliveries of high-quality Solvay Liquid Chlorine.

Exacting production methods have placed Solvay Liquid Chlorine in the fore as the standard of quality. It is always full strength . . . always pure when you receive it.

SERVICE — As part of Solvay's customary service procedure, the Solvay Technical Service Department is prepared to give you expert assistance in the problems that arise in the use or handling of Liquid Chlorine. Other Solvay departments, such as its Traffic Department, which assures the most advantageous routing of cars, and Distribution and Warehouse Divisions, are ever seeking out new means to aid customers.

You will find that Solvay's "Big 3" Plant Service will prove of definite benefit to your requirements. It is a service designed to fulfil your needs as an alkali and chlorine user. Your inquiries as to how Solvay Service can be made available to you are cordially invited.

Solvay Liquid Chlorine is shipped in single tank cars of 16 and 30 tons, in multiple unit tank cars of 15 one-ton containers and in cylinders of 100 and 150 lbs.

As a Liquid Chlorine user you will be interested in the comprehensive Solvay booklet on the handling of Liquid Chlorine. It contains valuable data, including tables that are informative and easy to consult. Write for it today.

✓ SODA ASH
✓ CAUSTIC SODA
✓ MODIFIED SODAS
✓ SPECIAL ALKALIES
✓ HEAVY DUTY CLEANSERS
✓ NITRITE OF SODA
✓ CALCIUM CHLORIDE
✓ CAUSTIC POTASH
Liquid—Flake—Ground—Solid—Lump
✓ AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
✓ PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
✓ ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
✓ AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
✓ POTASSIUM CARBONATE
Liquid—Granular Hydrated—Dustless Calcined
47% 83-85% 98-100%

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

Boston Charlotte Chicago Cincinnati
Cleveland Detroit New Orleans
New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh
St. Louis Syracuse

STANDARD SINCE 1881

Dyes—Gum, Dammar

Dyes, coaltar, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G..lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R..lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G..lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y..lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R..lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G..lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B..lb. .63 - —
79 Popceau R..lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B..lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A..lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin..lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A..lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin..lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B..lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G..lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G..lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin..lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B..lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C..lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN..lb. .68 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow..lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow..lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarzin..lb. .80 - —
653 Auramine..lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls..lb. .18 - .19
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dom., bbls..lb. .59 - .61
imported..lb. .52 - .57
Elder flowers, bright, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Elecampane root, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Elm bark, grinding, bls..lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .19 - .20
select, bndls..lb. .19 - .21
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 24.00 - 28.00
Ephedra, bls..lb. .12 - .13
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs..oz. .85 - —
tins, 100 ozs..oz. .95 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000-oz lots..oz. .65 - —
tins, 100-oz. lots..oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .65 - —
tins, 100-oz. lots..oz. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l..lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Eserine, bots..oz. 42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots..oz. 36.00 - —
Sulphate, bots..oz. 36.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .68 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs..lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms..lb. .39 - .40
washed, dms..lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
98-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .06¼ - —
N.F., 460-lb. dms..lb. .09½ - —
cns., 35 lbs..lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms..lb. .59 - .85
Caproate, cns..lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms..lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns..lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd., lb. .35 - —
1-gal. cns..lb. 1.00 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .75 - —
Formate, cns., dms..lb. .25 - .28
Iodide, bots..lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .33½ - —
5-gal. dms., works..lb. .37½ - .39½
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld..lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
5-lb. lots, cns..lb. 6.05 - —
1-lb. lots, cns..lb. 6.15 - —
Ethylcellulose, contracts, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
500 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. .47 - —
500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .48 - —
100 to 499 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .55 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0595- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0644- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0694- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l..lb. .15½- .16½
tanks..lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works..lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15½- .18½
tanks, works..lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms..lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works..lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
tanks, works..lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms..lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms..lb. .78 - .80
Eucalyptus leaves, bls..lb. .11 - .12
Eugenol, cns., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Euphorbia, bls..lb. .08 - .09

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 - 17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons..ton. 17.00 - 20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 9.75 - 12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons..ton. 12.75 - 16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works..ton. 17.00 - 19.00
N. C., works..ton. 17.00 - 19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons..ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
French, bgs..lb. .35 Nom.
German, large, bgs..lb. .33 Nom.
Roumanian, bgs..lb. .14 - .14½
Fenugreek seed, bgs..lb. .04¼- .04½
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l..ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .14 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .16 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns..gal. 16.00 - 16.50
Oregon, bbls..gal. 1.10 - 1.15
Fish berries, bgs..lb. .25 - .28
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures...unit-ton. 3.25 & .10
bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton. 50.00 - —
6-7% ammon., 3% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts..unit-ton. 2.50 & .50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11¼% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, Oct. shipt..ton. 51.00 Nom.
spot..ton. 51.00 Nom.
Flake white, dom., bbls..lb. .08¾- —
kegs..lb. .10¾- —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .50 - .55
Indian, blonde, bgs..lb. .09 - .10
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, net ton. 29.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines..net ton. 18.50 - 19.00
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..net ton. 18.50 - 19.00
imported, 85.5, duty paid, short ton. No prices
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .0515- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0565- —
tanks, works..lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Fuller's earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines...ton. 15.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse..ton. No prices
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works..lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms. incl., dlvd., lb. .16 - .17½
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .24 - .25
liquid, bbls..lb. .10½- .14
solid, dms..lb. .19 - .21

G

G salt, bbls..lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls..lb. .11 - .12
Gambier, common, cases..lb. .06½- .07
plantation, cases..lb. .10 - .10½
Cubes, Singapore, cases..lb. .08¼- .08¾
extract, bbls..lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .05 - .05¾
65 octane and above, tanks, gal. .06 - .06½
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax incl..gal. .13½- —
Gulf Coast, US Motor, bulk, gal. .05¼- —
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¼- —
63-67, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05½- —
70-72, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .06 - —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04¾
63-66 octane, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
67-69 octane, tanks..gal. .04½- .04¾
72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .03½- .03¾
third grade, tanks..gal. .03½- .03¾
63-66 octane, tanks..gal. .03¾- .04½
67-69 octane, tanks..gal. .03¾- .04
70-72 octane, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
natural, 18-55, tanks..gal. .03 - .03¾
26-70, tanks..gal. .02¾- —
Gelatine, silver, cs..lb. .42 - .43
Gelsemium root, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Gentian root, bls..lb. .26 - .27
grd., bbls., bxs..lb. .30 - .31
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .31 - .32
Geraniol, cns., dms..lb. .60 - 3.00
Ginger, African, No. 1, bgs..lb. .07½- .07¾
Cochin, lemon, bgs..lb. .10 - .10½
Jamaica, bold, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
medium, bgs..lb. .11 - .11½
grinding, bright, bgs..lb. .09½- .10
Japanese, bgs..lb. No stocks
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs., lb. 12.00 - 13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.18
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import, bgs..100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
36/58 bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
38/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
82/108 millipoise, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
58 millipoise, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
Glue, hide, calcimine type, 75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
88/251, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
118/347, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher; grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, CP, cns., l.c.l..lb. .14½- .15
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12¼- —
dynamite, dms..lb. Nominal
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11¾- —
saponification, basis 88%, for industrial users, special colors, dms., returnable, c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
tanks..lb. .08½- —
for refiners, dms., returnable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08¼- .08¾
soapiye, basis 80%, dms., tanks, returnable, dlvd..lb. .07½- .07¾
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms..lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms..lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms..lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price..oz. 35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz. 20.75 - 21.00
yellow, bots..oz. 18.75 - 19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots..oz. 14.50 - 14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs..lb. .15 - .15½
Goldenseal, root, bls..lb. 2.75 - 2.85
powd., bxs..lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs..lb. .46 - .48
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
amorph., powd., 90%, 325 mesh, 65% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
80% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, loose..lb. .03½ Nom.
white..lb. .04¼ Nom.
yellow..lb. .03½ Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, CP, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
9-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb. .14¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .16¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis, lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis, lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis, lb. .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis, lb. .20¼- —
Oxide, dom., pure, bbls..lb. .25 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .22
Tetrahydroxide, bbls..lb. .88 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs..lb. 3.50 - —
emerald, kgs..lb. 2.35 - —
Verditris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls..lb. .09 - .10
Guaiac resin, cs..lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs..lb. .80 - .85
Wood, bls..lb. .04 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana powd., cs..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber, sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .14 - .15
white, sorts, 1, bgs..lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls..lb. .18 - .20
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Sumatra, cs..lb. .21 - .22
Camphor (see C).
Gum, chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. No prices
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran..lb. .40½- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices on 30,000 lbs. min. apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bags.
Copal, Congo, 2, water white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29½- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24½- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
5, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
7, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
9, medium light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
10, rescraped hard amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
22 small mixed nubs, bgs., same basis..lb. 10¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
26, pale small nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
27, pale small nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
B, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¾- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¼- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08 - —
dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
Singapore, dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis..lb. .10¾- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .10 - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10 - —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
chips pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
pale, small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10 - —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .21¾- —
A/C, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20¼- —
C, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10 - —
F, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —

Gum, dammar, Singapore, 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .12¾- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11 - —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .07½- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08½- —
Ester, dms., dlvd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del. and Md. 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs. .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .06¼- .07
dlvd., Western N.Y. and Pa., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l. lb. .06¾- .07
dlvd. elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l.lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80%, chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis.lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. Nominal
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .09 - .10
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .45 - .50
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Talha, bgs.....lb. .14 Nom.
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.15.00 -15.25
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
2 cs.....lb. 3.35 - 3.60
3 cs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.45 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.65 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —

plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt.equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

Stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Saltville, Va.; Southerd, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald., ton. 8.00 - —

terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock.....ton.28.00 Nom.

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls., lb. .18 - .19
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .06½- .07¼
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .29
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½- —
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 5..gal. .11¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09½- —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 25 ozs..oz.13.00 -13.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 2.00 - 2.50
Hops, N.F., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydrastine, both, 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.21.75 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms., lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.65.00 -75.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.65.00 -75.00
Hyoscyamine, 5 gr., bots.....bot. .60 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 gr., bots..bot. .60 - —
Sulphate, 5 gr., bots.....bot. .60 - —
Hypernic, ext. liquid, 50°, bbls., lb. .14 - —

I

Ireland moss, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals..gal. 2.00 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 2.05 - 2.10
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. 1.25 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
extra, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .35
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.37 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, djns.....lb. .39 - —
bots. .....lb .53 - —

Gum, Dammar—Iron-Soda Ox.

Iron oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scale, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
ferrous, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .35 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04¼- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .35 - .38
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .35 - .38
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bxs....lb. .30 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .44 - —
jars .....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —

Weatherproof as

With good alkali, water and weather resistance, formulators are finding No. 1331 Beckosol especially durable on exterior surfaces.

This outstanding RCI product is a pure alkyd of the full oxidizing type which combines in a single vehicle these advantages: very pale initial color—good color retention—gloss—long lustre life—excellent through hardness—good grinding properties in stone and roller mills.

Whatever your formulating requirements are, the complete line of RCI synthetic resins will provide the answer. Your inquiries are invited by Reichhold Chemicals, the world's largest producer of surface coating synthetics.

RCI WORLD-WIDE DISTRIBUTION

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS INCORPORATED

DETROIT MICHIGAN

Isobutylacet.—Methanol

Isobutylacetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .069 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .059 - —
propionate, dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
55 gals., l c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gal., frt. alld., gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .30 - .32
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, ordinary, bgs., lb. .45 - .50
hand picked, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .33 - .35
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .0490- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk.....gal. .07½- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .03¾- .04¼
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .03¾- .03¾
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .03½- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- .04¾
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04¾- .05
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05 - .05½
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, cal., 96-98% $MgSO_4$, bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.25
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.35
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
Larksnur seed, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Turkish, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .45 - .50
medium, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls., lb. .11 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .11 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .03¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.....lb. .07 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs...lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.60 - —
jars.....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms.lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .14
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc...lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
Lead, red, dry, 97%, Pb_3O_4, l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.lb. .09½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
in oil, 92% min., 100-lb. kgs..lb. .12½- —
lb. .12½- —
Resinate, fused 15%, bbls...lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11¼- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0616- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0659- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy., E. frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld., lb. .10¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .10½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. ,Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc...lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .12¾- —
dealers .....lb. .10¾- —
painters .....lb. .11¾- —
Consumers' price and painters' price are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N.Y. or Chi..lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dom., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grade 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50 or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms., prices are 1c. per lb. less.
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
root, cuttings, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
select, bdls., cs.....lb. .38 - .43
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich...ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton. 13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. .16 - —
Lime-sulphur, solution, Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks..gal. .08½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .16
Zone 3, tanks, dealers ,dlvd., gal. .07½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .10½- .14½
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. .12 - —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10½- —
dms.....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. .07½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .10 - .14
Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1: includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States, Zone 3, Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minns., Mo., and Tenn. west of Tenn. River; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va. western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Fa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.
Linalool, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.30
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .42 - .45
without leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Linseed cake, bgs., export...ton. 21.00 - —
meal, bgs.....ton. 23.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20-tons, dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07¼- —
Other points.....lb. .07 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .07¾- ..
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Other points.....lb. .07½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala..lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 4.70 - —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. .05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .05¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05½- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .0360- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0385- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0385- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Lithopone in car lots is delivered East or the Pacific Coast and in less than car-lot quantities delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .20 - .24
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .10½- .12½
solid, bxs.....lb. .16½- .20½
Lovage root, dms., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Lupulin, N. E., tins.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00

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Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Batavia, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
Siauw, cs.....lb. .32½- .33½
West Indian, cs.....lb. .31 - .32
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., wks..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, l.c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., ...lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I. N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l., shipments, frt., equald., with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, fr't alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Magnesia, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l., tons. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Magnesia, stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .23 - —
1 ton.....lb. .24 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton. 60.00 -65.00
Imports, bgs., duty paid....ton. 70.00 Nom.
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash...ton. 22.00 -25.00
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .25 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots...lb. .53 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .73 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .75 - .95
blue, bls.....lb. .75 - .95
Leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton. 69.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton. 72.00 - —
½ 4 tons, works....ton. 77.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 82.00 - —
burlap, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots works.ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .19 - —
Ore, Cuban, 51-52%, basis Atl. ports, duty paid..unit-ton. .71 - .73
Resinate, fused, 3 %, bbls..ton. .06¾- .08½
precip., dms.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .10½- —
single bbls., works.....lb. .10¾- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$ bgs., c.l., dlvd., South..ton. 57.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 65.00 -75.00
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. 35.00 -36.00
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
small, cs.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
reagent grade, 50 lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .90 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton. 12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .48
Tunisan, bls.....lb. No stocks
Chilean .....lb. .15½- .16
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 2.45 - 3.55
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 1.50 - —
USP, cs.....lb. 3.25 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Iodide, red, NF, 5-lb. bots...lb. 4.71 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.81 - —
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.75
Mercury, nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, dom., tech., bbls...lb. 2.66 - —
USP, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.18 - —
Mercury and chalk, 5 lb. ctns..lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 15.25 -15.75
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg. 19.50 -20.00
3⅜x5⅛ in.....pkg. 22.50 -23.00
3⅜x5⅛ in.....pkg. 24.50 -25.00
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, producer group A, denat., grade, tanks..gal. .40 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .30 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .29 - —
Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums; car lots.
natural, producer group B, pure, tanks, frt. alld. Zone 1. gal. .30 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .32 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .34 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .34½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .35½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .37½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .39½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .38 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .53½- —
95%, frt. alld., prices 2c. less than pure, all zones.
97%, frt. alld., prices 1c. less than pure, all zones.
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methanol, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .39½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .41½- —
l c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .45½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .53½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .30 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .34½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss. R., lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., E of Miss. R..lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss R.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, group A producers, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .32 - —
dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .40 - —

Methyl acetone prices un Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Methyl, acetone, natural, group B producers, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .32 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .34 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .36 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .36½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .37½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .39½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .41½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .40 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .47½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .44 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .55½- —

Natural methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash, Portland, Ore. Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Idaho, Wash.

Synthetic, tanks, zone 1....gal. .34 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., zone 1.....gal. .36 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .37 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .48½- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
Bromide, cyl.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs., and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. sylinders are uniformly 10c per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bis.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.68 - 3.82
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .88 - —
permanent, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
less than 100 lbs., works..lb. .75 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., dlvd..lb. .40 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works..gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.30
imp., bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl ketone, dms., c.l.lb. .20½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
tanks.....lb. .19½- —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —

Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works..lb. .03 - —
refined, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works..lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅞- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅝- —

wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher west of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08½- —
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .0250- .0280
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .02½- .06
hulled, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06⅝
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V M & P naphtha).

Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .07 - —
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .06¼- .06⅝
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molydenum metal kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works.lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53 - .55
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - .53
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l., lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100% amine content, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .65 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .14
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.24.00 -26.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.65 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.85 - —
1 lb.....lb. 3.95 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.70 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.10 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.05 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.20 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Mustard seed, California, brown, lb. .16¼- .16¾
yellow, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Chinese yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Danish, yellow.....lb. .25½- .26
Lutch, yellow.....lb. .28 - .29
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Montana yellow, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .16½- .17
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton.37.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.30.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls...lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, 70%, bbls.....lb. .06 Nom.

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.60
78 deg., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
import, bgs., c.i.f.....100 lbs. No price
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .07 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis, lb. .07⅝- —
(12 oz.), same basis..pkg. .06¼- —

Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36⅛
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .35
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., works, lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester soluble, 80-85 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
ester-soluble, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton.1.2158- —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 8-11% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
f.o.b. East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 2.20 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. No prices
Nitromethane, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
II, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Alleppo, bgs., cs....lb. .29 - .30
Chinese.....lb. .16 - .17
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .18 - .18½
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .16 - .16⅓
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .08 - .09

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03⅝- —
tanks.....lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10½- —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif (see Benzalhedyde).
natural, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
s.p.a., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
sweet, true, exp., cns....lb. .70 - .75
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .23 - .24
ref'd, cns.....lb. .78 - .80
Amyris, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.80.00 Nom.
seed, bots.....lb.48.00 -53.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .28 - .29
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .03⅝ Nom.
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
55-60% phenols, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
natural, coppers.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, dms.....lb. .27 - .28
rectified, cns.....lb. .85 - .90
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .58 - .68
USP IX, cns.....lb. .71 - .72
Calamus, cns.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns....lb. .31 - .32
dms.....lb. .28 - .29
white, cns.....lb. .35 - .37
dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
rectified, cns.....lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Cardamom, bots.....lb.15.00 -16.00
Cassia, USP, cs., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .09½- —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1310- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13½- —
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
extracted No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks.....lb. .09 - —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —

Castor oil, USP, and No. 3, prices are dlvd all points between N.Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ⅝c. higher than N. Y.; one-way drums, ¼c. higher, all points.

Cedarleaf, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms., lb. 28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. 22 - 2?
Celery, bots.....lb.14.25 -14.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .72¼- —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .26¾- .27
tanks.....lb. .25¾- —

Methanol—Oil, Lub.

Oil, cinnamon, Ceylon, bots....lb. 9.25 -27.00
Seychelle, bots.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .33 - .34
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .02⅞- —
edible, 76°, dms. (returnable), c.l..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
tanks.....lb. .06⅝- —
Cod, Newf., bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Codliver, med., USP, bbls..bbl.70.00 -75.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.13.25 -13.50
Corn, crude, tanks, wks.....lb. .05½- .05¾
rfd., bbls.....lb. .07⅝- .07⅞
Cottonseed, cooking bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, N. F., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
import, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.70 - 1.75
California, f.o.b. San Francisco, truck..gal. .05½- —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Dip (see L).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .66 - .68
dms.....lb. .64 - .68
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. .75 - .80
Gulf Coast, at terminal..bbl. .80 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .70 - —
N.Y. and N.J. terminals.bbl. 1.25 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .72½- .77½
24-28, zero cold test....bbl. 1.00 - —
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .72½- .77½
24-28, zero cold test....bbl. 1.00 - —
24-28, 15 and above....bbl. .80 - —
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - —
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .0480- —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .0410- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .0410- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw..gal. .03 - .03½
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03 - —
32-36.....gal. .03¼- .03⅜
36-38.....gal. .03⅝- .03⅞
38-40 zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03⅝- —
Fusel (see F).
Gas, 27 plus, Bayonne, bulk..gal. .0410- —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .03½- —
Group 3, bulk.....gal. .02⅝- .03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Grapeseed, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Haarlem, imp., bots.....gross No prices
Hemlock, cns.....lb. .85 - .90
Juniper berry, USP XI, cns..lb. 5.75 Nom.
wood, tech., cns.....lb. .50 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, cns....lb. .37 - .40
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
2, bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .07⅝- —
1, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lz. .08¾- —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns..lb. 6.00 Nom.
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.10.50 -16.50
Type 2.....lb. 8.35 -14.50
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .80 - .85
Lime, dist., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
expressed, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.70.00 -78.00
Type 2.....lb.42.00 -46.50
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .0830- .0850
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .0870- .0890
5 to 9.....lb. .0890- .0910
less than 5.....lb. .0910- .0930
tanks.....lb. .0770- .0790
Boiled linseed oil .004 cents over raw.
Lovage, bots.....lb.41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal):—California (f.o.b. San Francisco), green, 70, 80,100 vis. at 210° F., tanks..gal. .17 - .17½
200, 300, 500, 750 vis., at 100° F., tanks..gal. .15 - 16½
pale, 75, 100, 200, 300, 500, 750 vis., at 100° F., tanks..gal. .13½- .16½
red, 100, 200, 300, 500 vis., at 100° F., tanks, gal. .13½- .16
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4.0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .15½- —
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .15½- —
15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .13½- —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour,tanks..gal. .13½- —
190-200 D, color 4¾, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .12½- —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 colors, tanks..gal. .07 - —
180 vis., 5 color, tanks, gal. .09 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .09 - —
200 vis., color, tanks., gal. .09 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .08½- —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .10 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .10½- —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
10-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon less than zero to 10° pour.
Pennsylvania, bright stocks, 3 color, 140-150 vis., 545-550 flash, 10 pour, tanks..gal. .14¼- .15
15 pour, tanks.....gal. .13¼- .14
25 pour, tanks.....gal. .12 - .14
cylinder oil, 600 flash, tanks..gal. .09 - .11
650 flash, tanks....gal. .11 - .13
600 steam refined, tanks, gal. .07 - .09
650 steam refined, tanks, gal. .08 - .10

Oil, Lub.—Orthotol. Hydroc.

Oil, lubricating at refinery, Penna., Neutrals, 150 vis., 70°F., 8 color, 400-405 flash, zero pour, tanks, gal. .22½- —
10 pour, tanks....gal. .21½- —
15 pour, tanks....gal. .20½- —
25 pour, tanks....gal. .19 - .20
200 vis. 70°F., 2 color, 420-422 flash, zero pour, tanks..gal. .24½- —
10 pour, tanks....gal. .23½- —
15 pour, tanks....gal. .22½- —
25 pour, tanks....gal. .21 - .22
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, fut., Balto—gal. No Prices
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0730- —
tanks .....lb. .0670- —
blown, dms.....lb. .0750- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0850- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .0670- —
tanks .....lb. .0610- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP., bots., cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .15½- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
1, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
prime, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10½- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 300.00-325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
Oil, oiticica, dms.....lb. .18½- .19½
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. 2.10 Nom.
edible, dms.....gal. 3.00 Nom.
foots, dms.....lb. .10½ Nom.
sulphonated, 50%, (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l., lb. .127 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .137 - —
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .90 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms., lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
West Indies, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
terpeneless .....lb. 42.00 -50.00
Origanum, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. .03¾ Nom.
shipments .....lb. .02⅞ Nom.
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt....lb. .02⅛ Nom.
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. .02¼ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. S..gal. .05¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. S..gal .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks..lb. .04¾ Nom.
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .07¾ Nom.
Oil, pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 2.60 - 2.85
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Perilla, dms.....lb. .18 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .17½ Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 7.25
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .50 - .55
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .17½ Nom.
denat., bbls.....gal. 1.02 Nom.
Red, dist., or saponif., dms., dlvd..lb. .06¼- .07¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 1.35 - 2.25
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.50 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .59 - .64
dms.....lb. .54 - .59
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .42 - —
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .44 - —
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .48 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sage, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Sandalwood, E.I., USP, cns..lb. 4.95 - 5.25
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Oil, sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .31 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0730- —
tanks .....lb. .0670- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0850- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .0670- —
tanks .....lb. .0610- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .72 - —
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Savory, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sesame, crude, coast, tanks..lb. .07¼- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 9.50 -10.50
Soybean, dom., crude, dms...lb. .05¼- .05¾
tanks .....lb. .04¼- .04¾
refd., dms.....lb. .06½- .07¼
tanks .....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 2 25 - 2.35
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1100- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1030- —
natural, dms.....lb. .0980- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
South, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 45.00 -50.00
tanks, works.....ton. 30.00 - —
distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .05½- .07
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .08¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05 - .06¾
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .03½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports, c.l.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .55 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, crude, dms.....lb. .16 Nom.
Tea Tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.75
white, dms.....lb. .95 - 1.95
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.80
Turkey red (see castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 6.00 - —
Valerian, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Vetiver, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms..lb. .0910- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0950- —
Wheat germ, cns., dms....gal. 17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, dom., dms., tech., 50-60 vis., dms. gal. .31 - .38
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .33 - .40
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .34 - .41
USP, 80-90 vis., dms....gal. .36 - .43
95-105 vis., dms.....gal. .40½- .47½
125-135 vis., dms.....gal. .46 - .53
140-150 vis., dms.....gal. .49 - .55
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .53½- .60½
200-210 vis., dms.....gal. .56½- .63½
320-330 vis., dms.....gal. .64 - .71
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .65 - .72
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms. gal. No prices
145-155 vis., dms.....gal. No prices
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. No prices
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.35 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. 7.00 Nom.
Manila, bots.....lb. 23.00 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
ground, 325 mesh c.l., mines, ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton. 12.00 - —
Opium USP, cns.....lb. 11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.50
powd., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.50
Orange Lake, Persian, bbls....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. ar Wash..lb. .11¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11½- —
Other points.....lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. etc..lb. .11¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12 - —
Other points.....lb. .11½- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock..lb. .13½- —
kgs., ex dock.....lb. .14½- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls.....lb. .11 - .12½
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.....lb. .65 Nom.
fingers, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .70 Nom.
Verona, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
powd., bgs., cns.....lb. .65 Nom.
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloraniliin, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls. lb. .21 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
51°, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Orthotoluene hydrochloride, dms.lb. .22 - —
Sulphonate, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

November ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1940

Foundry Cores and Molds Improved by Utilizing Curbay

U.S.I. Product Widely Employed As Binder, Core Oil Substitute

Curbay Binder and Curbay X, products of U.S.I., are finding wide use in foundry practice as binders for cores and molds, it is reported.

Outstanding advantages of Curbay Binder and Curbay X, compared with such materials as molasses, are excellent mixing properties, non-fermenting characteristics, and economy.

Increases Surface Hardness

Foundry engineers report that Curbay Binder can be used very satisfactorily for spraying molds or cores to increase surface hardness. A solution of 1 part of Curbay Binder in from 10 to 20 parts of water by volume is suggested. Curbay Binder may also

(*Continued on next page*)

Recommendations for the safe handling of nitrocellulose are contained in a recently issued sheet. U.S.I. will gladly refer readers to a source from which copies may be obtained.

Oilproofs Containers With Aid of Alcohol

CLEVELAND, Ohio—How paper containers can be made resistant to highly penetrating liquids, such as petroleum, is revealed in a patent granted to an inventor here.

The oilproofing is accomplished, according to the inventor, by a composition consisting of oxidized abietic acid, castor oil, and denatured alcohol. The alcohol, it is said, acts to thin the composition to a consistency suitable for application.

It is claimed that the composition can be applied to such materials as chip board or kraft, and that by varying the proportions it can be employed as a surface coating or for impregnation of the container.

Suggest Alcohol Mixtures to Vary Manila Resin Viscosity

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The viscosity of Manila resin solutions can be varied satisfactorily by the use of alcohols higher in the aliphatic series than ethyl alcohol, it has been reported here by the American Gum Importers Association.

Solutions of Manila resins in butyl or amyl alcohol have higher viscosities than ethyl alcohol solutions, it is said. By employing mixtures of different alcohols, the desired viscosity can be obtained, it is reported.

Butyl Alcohol and Amyl Alcohol are produced by U.S.I.

Report Adequate Toluene Supply

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adequate supplies of toluene to meet the needs of the paint and lacquer industry can be provided by recovery from by-product coke ovens, it is announced in a recent report of the National Defense Advisory Commission. It is expected that military requirements can be met by producing toluene from petroleum.

Natural Resin Shipments Remain Unaffected by Conditions Abroad

Gums from Congo and Dutch East Indies Available in Quantity At Price Levels That Are Expected to Stimulate Increased Use

Ample quantities of natural resins are available both in the United States and in primary markets, and prices are being maintained at low levels, CHEMICAL NEWS has learned from Mr. A. J. Wittenberg, of Stroock & Wittenberg.

The outlook is favorable for the continued shipment of gums from the Far East and Central Africa in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of American industry, Mr. Wittenberg said.

Although the normal shipment of Congo gum to the United States by way of Antwerp has been interrupted by the invasion of Holland, arrangements have been made for direct shipment from Africa, it is reported. Congo gum is probably the most important natural resin for use in oleo-resinous varnishes of all types. It was formerly roughly cleaned in Africa and then exported to Antwerp for additional cleaning and sorting. At the present time, gum of excellent quality is being shipped from Africa to this country. This gum, it is reported, is satisfactorily cleaned and is roughly assorted as to color. Prices for Congo gum have not advanced, and the material is available in quantity.

Situation in Dutch East Indies

The Dutch East Indies represent America's chief source of spirit-soluble natural gums and Damars, as well as of some of the harder types for oleo-resinous varnishes. While a sharp advance in the prices of these gums occurred shortly after the outbreak of the war, prices have since declined, until today they are at a lower level than at any time in the past five years. Current prices appear sufficiently low to stimulate a further increase in the use of these natural gums, and no shortage of material has been experienced.

It is believed that the outlook for future shipments is equally favorable. It is expected that every effort will be made to keep open the shipping lanes to the Dutch East Indies, since these lanes are also essential to the shipment of such strategic raw materials as tin and rubber from the nearby Malay Peninsula.

Novel Uses Possible For Diethyl Carbonate

Unique among lacquer solvents because of its extremely low acidity, Diethyl Carbonate offers interesting possibilities for the formulation of special-purpose lacquers. A medium boiling nitrocellulose solvent of mild odor and high stability, it contains only the merest trace of acidity, and is considered to be as nearly neutral as it is possible to make a solvent. An outstanding use is in the manufacture of lacquers for radio tube cathodes.

U.S.I., the sole domestic producer of Diethyl Carbonate, will gladly furnish additional information on its properties.

Disperse Titanium Pigments In Alcohol with Tannic Acid

METUCHEN, N. J.—That homogeneous dispersions of titanium pigments in alcohols and ketones can be prepared by using tannic acid compositions as dispersing agents is claimed in a patent granted to two inventors here.

Dispersions of this type, it is reported, are useful in the manufacture of quick-drying inks, shoe polishes, and similar compositions. The method, it is claimed, permits the formation of suspensions in ethyl alcohol, acetone, and other organic liquids. Only small quantities of the dispersing agent are required.

Ethyl Alcohol and Acetone are produced by U.S.I.

Left: **Native gum collectors carrying baskets of gum. Each basket contains about 140 pounds of gum.** ***Right:*** **Sorting Damar gum.**

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

November ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1940

Claim Many Uses for Water-Soluble Ethers Of Alpha Cellulose

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Wide industrial usefulness is claimed for water-soluble ethers of alpha cellulose, described in a patent issued jointly to inventors here and at Moorestown, N. J. The ethers, it is said, are prepared by a process that results in a low degree of alkylation, and have many advantages.

In preparing these ethers, it is said, the alpha cellulose is dissolved in an aqueous solution of a quaternary ammonium hydroxide and treated with a suitable ethylating or methylating agent. After the reaction is complete, the mixture is diluted with water and the hydroxide neutralized. The ethers are then precipitated by adding ethyl alcohol or acetone.

The ethers, it is reported, contain from 0.6 to 1.0 alkoxy group for each $C_6H_{10}O_5$ unit, are more soluble in water, and produce solutions of higher viscosity than previous types. Applications suggested by the inventors include: thickening agents in textile printing pastes; sizes or finishes for rayon, cotton, and paper; emulsifying and dispersing agents; spreading agents in insect sprays; water vehicle paints; permanent wave preparations.

A handy conversion table for 190 proof alcohol lists volumes from 1 to 128 ounces, together with the equivalents in cubic centimeters and the decimal equivalents in wine and proof gallons. For a free copy of this table, write U.S.I. and ask for Bulletin DE.

Curbay in Foundry Practice

(*Continued from previous page*)

be used as a binder for wet blacking and other types of mold and core wash, it is reported. In this case it is suggested that the dry material be mixed with a solution of 1 part of Curbay Binder in 10 to 20 parts of water by volume.

Curbay X (Curbay Binder in dry form) may be used in sands for either air-dried or oven-dried cores and molds, it is also said. The proportions of Curbay X used range from ½ to 3%, depending on the sand and other factors.

Either Curbay Binder or Curbay X may also be used as a partial substitute for core oil in quantities depending on individual conditions.

U.S.I. will gladly give further information on the use of Curbay Binder and Curbay X in foundry practice.

Reports Coating Resists Salt Water and Gasoline

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That metals can be protected against the corrosive action of gasoline, salt water, and steam by a new paint-like coating is claimed in a patent granted to an inventor here.

Essential components of the coating are fowl gall, a varnish, a glycol, an alcohol, and a siccative, according to the patent. Suggested proportions for a typical formulation are:

	Gallons
Synthetic varnish	40
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	5
Fowl gall	½
Alcohol	2
Cobalt driers	1

Pigments and fillers are added to this composition. The resulting coating, the inventor claims, is especially applicable to seagoing tankers, where the metal must be protected from the alternative effects of gasoline and salt water. It is said that contact with gasoline will not dissolve the coating.

New Mechanical Closure Can Be Hermetically Resealed

BELLWOOD, Ill.—A new style container for the packaging of paints, oils, inks, glues, food, and many other products has been announced by a manufacturer here. An outstanding advantage of the container, it is claimed, is a mechanical closure that permits easy opening, and can be hermetically resealed as often as desired. It is said that there are no protruding parts to interfere with stacking of containers. The closure is now available, according to the manufacturer, on containers ranging from 2½ to 7 gallons. Additional sizes are expected to be available later.

Gives Anti-Mold Varnish Formula

A varnish for protecting books and other objects from mold in warm, moist climates is said to have the following proportions:

Turpentine	105 cc.
Castor Oil	56 cc.
Ethyl Alcohol	840 cc.
Shellac	217 gr.
Camphor	35 gr.
Mercury Bichloride	2.1 gr.

The finely ground shellac is dissolved in about 500 cc. of the alcohol at room temperature. The castor oil is dissolved in the turpentine and added to the shellac solution. The mixture is allowed to stand overnight and then filtered. The camphor and bichloride are dissolved in the remainder of the alcohol and added to the filtrate.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A steam treatment system is said to have the two-fold effect of creating an alkaline condition that reduces corrosion and of cleaning out existing rust deposits. It is said that the treatment employs a liquid that volatilizes and condenses with the steam, maintaining an alkaline condition in all parts of the system. **(No. 390)**

U S I

An anti-skinning agent is described as odorless, colorless, volatile. Maker says that it does not darken the coating, is retained only until coating is applied, when it evaporates quickly. **(No. 391)**

U S I

A plastic molding material is said to be completely impervious to fresh or salt water, gasoline, oils, greases, and electrolytic action. **(No. 392)**

U S I

Extinguishing equipment is reported to be especially suitable for protection against fires in highly inflammable liquids. It is said to convert water into a dense fog that smothers fire. Equipment can be installed in form of permanent heads on pipe line, maker announces. **(No. 393)**

U S I

A laboratory mixer is said to be suitable for small batches of such materials as paint, plastics, rubber, asphalt. Rotors and chamber are jacketed for heating or cooling, it is reported. Speeds range from 81 to 242 R.P.M., it is claimed. **(No. 394)**

U S I

A liquid dispenser for inflammable or explosive liquids is sealed by a cap connected to an operating handle, it is said. Vapor pressure within the container is reported to open the cover to allow escape of vapor, after which cover closes again. **(No. 395)**

U S I

Constant-temperature equipment for a wide variety of laboratory uses is described in a recently issued circular, which is said to be available on request from the manufacturer of the equipment. **(No. 396)**

U S I

A spray booth coating can be easily applied with a spray gun, it is reported. Maker says that the coating is non-inflammable, non-toxic, harmless to the skin, allows waste paint to be peeled off easily. **(No. 397)**

U S I

An all-purpose cleaner is said to dissolve grease and film and remove dirt from metal, tile, porcelain, painted surfaces, or varnished floors. Maker says that synthetic solvents employed act as antiseptic and deodorant. **(No. 398)**

U S I

Antioxidant compositions especially suitable for stabilizing hydrocarbons of the type derived from petroleum may be extracted from redwood, according to a recent patent. It is claimed that the antioxidant compositions are substantially non-toxic. **(No. 399)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

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Methanol

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Absolute
C. P. 96%
Pure (190 proof)
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Completely Denatured
U. S. I. (Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze)
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
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Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate

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Butyl Propionate
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Acetoacet-o-chloranilid
Acetoacet-o-toluidid
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone, C.P.
Collodions
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Derex
Ethylene
Methyl Acetone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
*Vacatone
Curbay B-G

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.35	- .36
Bulgarian, bgs	lb.	.29	- .30
Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .41
medium, bgs	lb.	.37	- .37½
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.26½-	.27½
fancy, bgs	lb.	.25½-	.26½
Spanish, fancy, cs	lb.	.38½-	.40½
Parachlorophenol, dms	lb.	.32	- —
Paracymene, refd., dms	gal.	.75	- 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.13½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.0285-	—
bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.0285-	—
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.0285-	.03¼
bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.0285-	.03¼
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.02¾-	—
fully refd., bgs., 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0570-	—
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0570-	—
131-133 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0595-	—
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	ib.	.0625-	—
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0650-	—
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0725-	—
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0820-	—
151-153 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.15	Nom.

Refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is 5c. lower.

match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
semi-rfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs.	lb.	.03	- —
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C.	lb.	.23	- —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis	lb.	.24	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
USP, cs., cbys	lb.	.37	- .45
Paranisidine, dms	lb.	.75	- —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.47	- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls	lb.	.48	- —
Pareira brava root, bls	lb.	.20	- .21
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.	lb.	.23	- .25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .26
Passion flower, herb, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
Pellitory root, bls	lb.	.30	- .32
Pennyroial leaves, bls	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentane, norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.16	- —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.08½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14	- —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25	- —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Lampong, bags	lb.	.04	- .04½
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
White, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.07½-	.08
Singapore, Muntok	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
Red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka.	lb.	.24½-	.25
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.29	- .29½
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
imports, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—

All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	.65	- .67
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	—
amber, extra, dms	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- —
white, cream, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—			
California	bbl.	.42	- 1.75
Canada	bbl.	2.10	- 2.17
Central West:—			
Illinois	bbl.	.53	- 1.15
Lima	bbl.	.90	- —
Michigan	bbl.	.92	- 1.18
Princeton	bbl.	1.05	- —
East Texas	bbl.	1.10	- —
Gulf Coast	bbl.	.74	- 1.41
Kentucky, Tennessee	bbl.	1.10	- 1.20
Louisiana, Arkansas	bbl.	.73	- 1.20
Mexico	bbl.	No prices	
Midcontinent:—			
North Texas	bbl.	.51	- 1.10
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.58	- 1.10
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Bradford, Allegany	bbl.	1.85	- —
Corning	bbl.	1.12	- —
N. Y. Transit lines	bbl.	1.85	- —
Eureka lines	bbl.	1.44	- —
S. W. Penn lines	bbl.	1.50	- —
Lower district in National Transit lines.	bbl.	1.73	- 1.78
Rocky Mountains	bbl.	.51¼-	1.80
South Central and Southwestern Texas.	bbl.	.73	- 1.27
Texas Panhandle	bbl.	.67	- .96
West Texas	bbl.	.53	- .95
Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25½-	—
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13½-	—
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.30½-	—
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3	gal.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25½-	—
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13½-	—
Petroleum, ether, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14½-	—
c.l., G.3	gal.	.25½-	—
10-gal. lots, G.3	gal.	.50½-	—
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—			
California, 100 l.b.h., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles	gal.	.11	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
f.o.b. Richmond	gal.	.11	- —
Willbridge, Ore., Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09½-	.10
Group 3, toluol type, tanks, gal.		.07¾-	—
benzol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾-	—
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09	- .10½
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	.07
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal.		.13½-	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.13½-	—
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.15	- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax	gal.	.1910-	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal.		.1890-	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax, gal.		.1890-	—
Evansville, inc. ex tax.	gal.	.15	- .16
tankwagon, Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.2030-	—
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.2030-	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.20½-	—
Newark, ex tax	gal.	.10½-	—
New York, ex tax	gal.	.10½-	—
Omaha, ex tax	gal.	.1490-	.1590
Oklahoma City, ex tax.	gal.	.16½-	—
Philadelphia, ex tax	gal.	.12	- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.	gal.	.15½-	—
Syracuse, 150 gals	gal.	.14½-	—
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal.		.10	- —
milk cans	gal.	.21	- —
High-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway.	gal.	.20	- —
2, over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21	- —
3, same basis	gal.	.22	- —
No. 8, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16½-	—
30, same basis	gal.	.17½-	—
40, same basis	gal.	.17¾-	—
V. M. & P., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 280 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo.	gal.	.11	- —
Richmond	gal.	.11¼-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.10	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11	- —
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09¼-	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	.07
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax.	gal.	.14½-	—
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.17	- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.1890-	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.1910-	—
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.	gal.	.1520-	.1620
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.2030-	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.20	- —
Newark, ex tax	gal.	.11¼-	—
New York, ex tax	gal.	.10¼-	—
Omaha, ex tax	gal.	.1490-	.1590
Philadelphia, ex tax	gal.	.12	- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.	gal.	.1570-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), bbls.	gal.	.24	- —
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09½-	—
Group 3, light, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	.07
standard, 180 i.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	.07
Stoddard (CS 3-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11	- —
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.08¾-	.09½
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	.06½
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax.	gal.	.14	- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.1640-	—
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.1860-	—
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.	gal.	.1840-	—
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.	gal.	.14	- .15
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.1980-	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax.	gal.	.1820-	—
Newark, ex tax	gal.	.09¼-	—
New Orleans, ex tax.	gal.	.11	- —
New York, ex tax	gal.	.09¼-	—
Omaha	gal.	.1360-	.1450
Philadelphia, ex tax.	gal.	.13	- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.	gal.	.1340-	—
Tulsa, ex tax	gal.	.10½-	.11½
Thinners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 160-252, b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	- —
382-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	- —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.	gal.	.08¾-	.09½
47-49, tanks	gal.	.10¼-	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.05¾-	—
Petroleum, thinners, tankwagon, tax included:—			
Tankwagon, tax included:—			
Albany	gal.	.12½-	—
Baltimore (100 gals.)	gal.	.14	- —
25-99 gals	gal.	.16	- —
Boston	gal.	.13½-	—
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J.	gal.	.13½-	—
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.11½-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.15½-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.10	- .11½
Chicago	gal.	.1670-	—
Decatur	gal.	.1810-	—
Des Moines	gal.	.1790-	—
Evansville, Ind.	gal.	.1420-	.1520
Milwaukee	gal.	.1930-	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul	gal.	.19½-	—
Newark	gal.	.09½-	—
New York (200 gals)	gal.	.09½-	—
Omaha	gal.	.12½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.11½-	.13½
Providence	gal.	.12	- —
Rochester	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.10½-	—
Trenton	gal.	.10½-	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.12½-	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.95	- —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract.	lb.	3.60	- —
25-lb. cns.	lb.	3.85	- —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
under 1,000 lbs	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.85	- —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs.,	lb.	.87	- .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.82	- —
25-lb. dms	lb.	.87	- —
50-lb. kgs	lb.	.84	- —
Phenyl chloride, dms	lb.	.17	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Dimethylacetate, cns	lb.	14.50	-15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Phenylethyiphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	8.00	-15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots.,	lb.	4.00	- —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	4.00	- —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
pure, bbls., works	lb.	2.25	- —
Phlorogiucinol, CP, tins, wks.	lb.	20.00	-22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00	-16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines.	long ton.	4.35	- —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines.	long ton.	1.90	- —
70% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	2.15	- —
land pebble, 72% min., bulk, mines.	long ton.	2.40	- —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk, mines.	long ton.	2.90	- —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines	long ton.	4.50	- —
75% bulk, mines.	long ton.	5.50	- —
Phosphorus, red, cs	lb.	.40	- .44
yellow, dms	lb.	.18	- .20
cases	lb.	.23	- .25
Oxychloride, cyls	lb.	.15	- .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, cs	lb.	.38	- .42
Trichloride, cyls	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works, tons,	lb.	.35	- —
single bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.10	- .11
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots.,	vis.	.oz. 3.25	- 3.75
Nitrate, bots., vis	oz.	3.15	- 3.65
Pimento, bags	lb.	.17½-	.18
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	.40	- .41
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00	- —
Hardwood, 1-time dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron.	ton.	23.75	-24.00
Linseed, dms	lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, bbls	bbl.	6.00	- 6.50
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Poke root, bls	lb.	.07	- .07½
Pomegranate bark, bgs	lb.	.52	- .53
Root bark, bgs	lb.	.47	- .48
Poppy flowers, red, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.30	- .31
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
Potash abietate	lb.	.06	- —
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- —
kgs., dlvd	lb.	.28	- —
USP, bbls., 250 lbs	lb.	.28	- —
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.30	- —
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	.31	- .44
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs.	lb.	.11	- —
demi., 50 lbs	lb.	.12	- —
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.17	- —
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.19	- —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs	lb.	.17	- —
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.19	- —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.	lb.	.08¾-	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.09	- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27	- —
fib. dms., 100 lbs	lb.	.28	- —
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.	lb.	.03125-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0275-	—
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14	- —
pewd., bbls., 325 lbs	lb.	.19	- —
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.21	- —
Caustic, flake, 88-92% dom., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
Import, dms	lb.	No prices	
liquid, 45% basis, dms	lb.	.03½-	.03¾
tanks	lb.	.02¾-	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
Import, dms	lb.	No prices	
Chlorate, cryst, kgs	lb.	.11	- —
powd., kgs	lb.	.10	- —
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.04	Nom.
Chromate, kgs	lb.	.24	- .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.32½-	—
kgs., 100 lbs	lb.	.34¼-	—
cns., 50 lbs	lb.	.35½-	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	.37½-	—
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
Cyanide, gold, 11% gold, bots., works.	cs.	14.20	-14.45
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.00	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	- —
50-lb. lots, cbys., or cns.,	lb.	1.15	- —
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.25	- —
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	1.75	- —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.22	- .24
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72	- —
25 to 50 lbs	lb.	.75	- —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	3.55	- —
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.46	- —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs	lb.	1.20	- —
bots. or cns	lb.	1.29	- 1.55
dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.23
kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom., min., 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessels, ports.	unit-ton.	.60	- —
Import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	No prices	

Domestic manure salt prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex-vessel price named above. Prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk prices.

Metabisulphite, kgs	lb.	No price.	
Muriate, dom., min., 50% or 62%, K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports.	unit-ton.	.53½-	—

Papain—Quinine

Potash, muriate, import, min. 50% or 60% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, Atlantic or Gulf port	unit-ton.	No prices	

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex-vessel price named above. Prices, basis f.o.b. Trona, Cal., are 8c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex-vessel price. Prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than the bulk price.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs	lb.	.30	- .31
tech., bbls	lb.	.25	- .28
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports.	ton.	No prices	
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.09¼-	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms	lb.	.18½-	.19
Prussiate, red, bbls	lb.	.45	Nom.
Yellow, bbls	lb.	.17	- .19
Recinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.13	- —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs.	lb.	.07	- —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., 400 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
100-lb. kgs	lb.	.20	- —
powd., 350 lbs., bbls	lb.	.19	Nom.
100-lb. kgs	lb.	.21	- —
tech., dom., bgs., basis 90% K_2SO_4, ex-vessel, ports.	ton.	34.25	- —
bulk, same basis	ton.	34.25	- —
imp., min., 90%, bgs., ex-vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	No prices	
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13	- —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bgs, 40%, K_2SO_4, ex-vessel, ports.	ton.	27.00	- —
bulk, same basis	ton.	25.00	- —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works.	lb.	.36	- .39
Potash titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls.	lb.	.40	- —
100-lb. dms	lb.	.40	- —
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.12	- .13
Berries, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.22	- .23
Propane, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.03¾-	.04
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	No prices	
less than 3, works	lb.	No prices	
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	No prices	
less than 3, works	lb.	No prices	
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	No prices	
less than 3, works	lb.	No prices	
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., ship., ex dock, N.Y.	ton.	No prices	
l.c.l., 5-20 tons, ex whse.	ton.	No prices	
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	No prices	
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	No prices	
single bgs., ex whse.	ton.	No prices	
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.10	- .11
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
linseed oil, raw, dms	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
refined, dms	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
standard, dms	100 lbs.	4.20	- —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrin (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld., or dlvd., on 15 gls., or more, standard brand, odorless.	gal.	4.95	- —
(30 to 1), 3.6% pyrethrin, 55-gal. dms. (incl.), frt. alld., or dlvd., on 15 gals. or more, standard brand, colorless.	gal.	7.35	- —
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over.	lb.	.23	- .24
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots, frt., alld.	lb.	.25	- .26
Pyridin, denaturing, dms	gal.	1.71	- —
refd., 2°, dms	lb.	.81	- —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports.	unit-ton.	.12-.13	Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	2.15	- 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	4.00	- —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	12.00	- —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	7.50	- —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	12.00	- —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.12	- —
black, cs., works	lb.	.10	- —
china white, ivory, cs., works,	lb.	.13	- —
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.10	- —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.08	- —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works.	lb.	.04	- —
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10	- —
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.20	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.12	- —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.10	- —
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10	- —
white, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.05	- .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25% tan, bbls., works.	lb.	.04	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.03½-	—
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty.	lb.	.04½-	—
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Root, bgs	lb.	.10	- .11
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls.	lb.	.03½-	.03¾
solid, dms	lb.	.11	- .16½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks, (76 lbs. net, dlvd., N.Y.	flask.	170.00	-175.00
European, flasks (76 lbs. net). c.i.f., N. Y., incl. war risk insurance.	flask.	207.00	- —
ex store	flask.	200.00	- —
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Quinidine, N.F.V., cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06	- —
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.01	- —
Sulphate, cns	oz.	.71	- —

Subject to surcharge of 7c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine, 100 ozs., cns	oz.	.84	- —
Acetate, cns	oz.	1.05	- —
Arsenate, cns	oz.	1.05	- —
Arsenite, cns	oz.	1.07	- —
Bisulphate, cns	oz.	.80	- —
Citrate, cns	oz.	.78	- —
Dihydrobromide, bots	oz.	.82	- —
Dihydrochloride, bots	oz.	.82	- —
Ethylcarbonate, cns	oz.	.85	- —
Ferrocyanide, cns	oz.	1.07	- —
Formate, cns	oz.	1.00	- —
Glycerophosphate, cns	oz.	1.20	- —
Hydrochloride, cns	oz.	.76	- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns	oz.	.81	- —
Hydriodide, cns	oz.	1.03	- —

Quinine Hypophos.—Soda Nit.

Quinine hypophosphite, cns....oz.	1.07	-	—
Phosphate, cns.....oz.	.90	-	—
Salicylate, cns.....oz.	.79	-	—
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns.....oz.	.67	-	—
Sulphocarbonate, cns.....oz.	1.05	-	—
Tannate, cns.....oz.	.81	-	—
Tartrate, cns.....oz.	1.03	-	—
Valerate, cns.....oz.	.99	-	—

Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 7c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns.oz.	.81	-	—

Subject to surcharge of 7c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R, salt, dry, bbls.....lb.	.55	-	—
paste, dms.....lb.	.52	-	—
Rapeseed, Dutch, black, bgs...lb.	.12	-	.13
Japanese, bags.....lb.	No stocks		
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb.	.60	-	.65

Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb.	.90	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.95	-	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb.	.95	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	1.00	-	—
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb.	.75	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.80	-	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb.	.80	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.85	-	—
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb.	.80	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.85	-	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb.	.85	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.90	-	—
maroon shades, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb.	1.00	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	1.05	-	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb.	1.05	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	1.10	-	—
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb.	.85	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.90	-	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb.	.90	-	—
smaller lots, same basis, lb.	.95	-	—
Selenide, bbls., dark, works, lb.	2.70	-	—
light, works.....lb.	2.40	-	—
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.	1.50	-	—
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb.	4.50	-	—
50 lbs.....lb.	4.60	-	—
cns., 5 lbs.....lb.	4.75	-	—
1 lb.....lb.	4.85	-	—
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).			
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb.	1.25	-	—
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb.	.08¾	-	—
80%-85%, bbls., same basis.lb.	.07¼	-	—
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).			
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb.	.90	-	—
open order.....lb.	.90	-	—
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb.	.55	-	—
open order.....lb.	.60	-	—
Rose lake, bbls.....lb.	.20	-	.23
Pink, bbls.....lb.	.15	-	.20
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb.	1.35	-	—
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts. lb.	.40	-	—
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).			
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls. lb.	2.61	-	—
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb.	.02	-	—
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb.	.06½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09¼	-	—
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb.	.08¼	-	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb.	.07¾	-	—
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb.	.70	-	—
open order.....lb.	.75	-	—
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y..lb.	.05	-	—
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb.	.05¾	-	—
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb.	.05½	-	—
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb.	3.90	-	—
Purple lake, kgs.....lb.	.60	-	1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb.	.03	-	—
Toner, kgs.....lb.	1.50	-	2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake..lb.	.55	-	—
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb.	.25	-	.30
Spanish, oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb.	.04¼	-	—
Toluidine toner, kgs., same basis, alizarin lake..lb.	1.05	-	—
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb.	.11	-	.40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb.	.0220	-	—
10%, bbls., works.....lb.	.0245	-	—
15%, bbls., works.....lb.	.0265	-	—
20%, bbls., works.....lb.	.02¾	-	—
25%, bbls., works.....lb.	.03	-	—
30%, bbls., works.....lb.	.03¼	-	—
35%, bbls., works.....lb.	.0360	-	—
40%, bbls., works.....lb.	.04	-	—
Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake, lb.	.15	Nom.	
quicksilver, bbls.....lb.	3.12	-	3.17
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	5.06	-	—
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb.	.35	-	—
Resorcinol, tech., 200 lb. dms., frt., alld., E. of Miss..lb.	.68	-	—
smaller quantities, works..lb.	.74	-	—
U.S.P., cryst, 100 lbs., dms., frt., alld., E. of Miss..lb.	1.80	-	—
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb.	.12	-	.14
Rhubarb, cs.....lb.	.50	-	.53
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb.	.52	-	.55
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb.	.25¾	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.26¼	-	—
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb.	.24¾	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.25¼	-	—
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb.	.45	-	.50
red, bls.....lb.	2.50	-	3.00
Rosemary, flowers, bls.....lb.	.45	-	.50
leaves, bls.....lb.	.09	-	.10
Rosin, gum, B, bbls, ex dock.. 100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
D, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.38	-	—
E, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.42	-	—
F, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.42	-	—
G, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.39	-	—
H, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.40	-	—
I, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.41	-	—
K, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
M, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.55	-	—
N, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs.	2.96	-	—
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs.	3.30	-	—
X, bbls.....100 lbs.	3.30	-	—
wood, F.F., spot, bbls..100 lbs.	2.50	Nom.	
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.	25.50	-	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines....ton.	37.50	-	—
import, lum, bbls.....lb.	No prices		
powd., bbls.....lb.	No prices		
Rue, bls.....lb.	.30	-	.35

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb.	.22	-	.23
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	1.45	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	1.48	-	1.50
Safflower, bls.....lb.	.35	-	.40
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb.	.35	-	.40
Spanish, tins.....lb.	27.00	-	28.00
Safrol, cns.....lb.	.90	-	—
dms.....lb.	.85	-	—
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless, bls.lb.	.70	-	.75
garden, bls.....lb.	No stocks		
Greek, bls.....lb.	.40	-	.42
Sago flour, bgs.....lb.	.03½	-	.04
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	7.04	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	7.00	-	—
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs....lb.	.90	-	—
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb.	.93	-	—
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.	.90	-	—
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb.	1.03	-	—
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	-	—
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N.Y...ton.	13.70	-	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N.Y...ton.	15.50	-	16.10
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..ton.	15.70	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....ton.	16.60	-	19.70
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.	24.00	Nom.	
bulk, works.....ton.	17.00	Nom.	
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.	20.00	Nom.	
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl., refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs.	8.60	-	9.60
1-9 tons.....100 lbs.	8.75	-	9.75
less than ton lots..100 lbs.	9.00	-	10.00
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons, 100 lbs.	7.60	-	—
1-9 tons.....100 lbs.	7.75	-	—
less than ton lots..100 lbs.	8.00	-	—
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs.	8.60	-	—
1-9 tons.....100 lbs.	8.75	-	—
less than ton lots...100 lbs.	9.00	-	—
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.	145.00	-	150.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb.	2.25	-	2.50
Purified, cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	3.00	-	3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.lb.	.30	-	.31
Mexican, bls.....lb.	.12½	-	.13
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb.	.13	-	.14
select, bls.....lb.	.20	-	.21
Savory, bales.....lb.	.65	-	.68
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb.	.08	-	.09
Scammony root, bgs.....lb.	.07	-	.08
resin, lump, cns.....lb.	.85	-	—
powd., bxs.....lb.	.90	-	—
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb.	.46	-	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipmt..lb.	.20¼	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.20¾	-	.23¾
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb.	.20¾	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.21¼	-	—
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb.	2.00	-	—
100-lbs. cases.....lb.	1.75	-	—
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb.	.70	-	.72
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf. bls..lb.	.18	-	.20
siftings, bgs.....lb.	.18	-	.20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb.	.12	-	.13
2 bls.....lb.	.10	-	.11
3 bls.....lb.	.08½	-	.09
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb.	.12	-	.13
Pods, bls.....lb.	.09	-	.10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb.	.65	-	.70
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb.	.23	-	.24
dlvd., Boston.....lb.	23½	-	24½
Chicago .....lb.	23¾	-	24¾
Pacific Coast.....lb.	.26	-	.27
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb.	.29	-	.30
dlvd., Boston.....lb.	29½	-	30½
Chicago .....lb.	29¾	-	30¾
Pacific Coast.....lb.	.32	-	.33
Garnet, bgs.....lb.	18¼	-	.19
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond I, cases..lb.	.25	-	—
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y..lb.	.14½	-	.15
dlvd., Chicago.....lb.	.15	-	.15½
Pacific Coast.....lb.	.17½	-	.18
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N.Y..lb.	.14	-	.14½
dlvd., Chicago.....lb.	.14½	-	.15
Pacific Coast.....lb.	.17	-	.17½
Varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal.	1.05	-	1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal.	1.00	-	1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal.	.95	-	1.00
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal.	1.15	-	1.20
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal.	1.10	-	1.15
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal.	1.05	-	1.10
Prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. higer.			
Silica, amorhp., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.	17.00	-	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.	19.00	-	—
smaller lots, works, ton.	20.00	-	—
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	19.00	-	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.	21.00	-	—
smaller lots, works.ton.	25.00	-	—
95-97%, 400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	30.00	-	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.	35.00	-	—
smaller lots, works.ton.	38.00	-	—
Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	20.00	-	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, wks.ton.	21.50	-	—
smaller lots, works.ton.	23.00	-	—
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	22.00	-	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.	25.50	-	—
smaller lots.....ton.	27.00	-	—
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	13.50	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	18.50	-	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.	11.00	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	16.00	-	—
Silver, bullion.....oz.	.34¾	-	—
Govt. purchase, dom., metal, oz.	.7111	-	—
Govt. purchase, foreign metal, oz.	.35	-	—
Cyanide, cns., 2,500 ozs.....oz.	No prices		
1,000 ozs.....oz.	No prices		
500 ozs.....oz.	No prices		
80 to 100 ozs.....oz.	No prices		
Nitrate, vis.....oz.	.26¾	-	—
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480-oz. lots..oz.	.30	-	.31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480-oz. lots..oz.	.29	-	.30
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb.	.30	-	.35
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb.	.23	-	.24
Western, bls.....lb.	.14	-	.15
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb.	.11	-	.12
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	9.00	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	10.00	-	15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb.	.20	-	.22
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cnts, lb.	.05	-	.08
Blue, cnts.....lb.	.07	-	.08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb.	.24	-	.26
Soapbark, bls.....lb.	.13	-	.14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb.	.17	-	.18
cut, German, bls., bbls.....lb.	No stocks		
dom., bbls.....lb.	.22	-	.23
powd., bbls.....lb.	.20	-	.21
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb.	.08¼	-	.10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.04	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd..lb.	.04½	-	.05
powd., 90%, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.06	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06¾	-	—
Alginate, dms., bbls., works..lb.	.39	-	.70
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.14½	-	.15
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb.	.07	-	.08
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb.	.07¾	-	.08¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb.	.06½	-	.07½
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb.	.07¼	-	.69¼
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb.	.08	-	.09
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb.	.08¾	-	.10¾

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.10	-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs.	2.13	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	2.28	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.53	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	2.93	-	—
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs.	1.35	-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.75	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs.	.95	-	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	1.05	-	1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs.	2.08	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	2.23	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.48	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	2.88	-	—
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.45	-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs.	—	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.85	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	3.25	-	—
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs.	.90	-	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, lbs.	1.05	-	1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs.	2.08	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	2.23	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.48	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	2.88	-	—
bbls. c.l., works...100 lbs.	1.35	-	—
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1.100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	2.75	-	—
4 .....100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs.	.90	-	—

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. river and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel; La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian, Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyo.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb.	.39	-	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb.	.40	-	—
900 lbs. or less.....lb.	.42	-	—
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb.	.46	-	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb.	.47	-	—
900 lbs. or less.....lb.	.50	-	—
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.70	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	2.05	-	—
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	1.55	-	1.60
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	1.90	-	1.95
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	2.25	-	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.85	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y..100 lbs.	2.51	-	—
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	2.10	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y..100 lbs.	2.76	-	—
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works..lb.	.06¾	-	—
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb.	.07	-	—
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb.	.07¼	-	—
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb.	.11½	-	.12
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs.	3.00	-	3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.50	-	3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.30	-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs.	1.55	-	—
Soda, bisulphite, 33 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	1.35	-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs.	1.60	-	—
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	1.40	-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs.	1.65	-	—
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs.	1.55	-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs.	1.80	-	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb.	.27	-	—
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	.28	-	—
Cacodylate, 1-kilo bots.....lb.	6.00	-	—
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).			
Caustic, flake, 76% powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.95	-	—
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.70	-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs.	3.55	-	4.90
2 .....100 lbs.	3.70	-	5.05
3 .....100 lbs.	3.95	-	5.30
4 .....100 lbs.	4.35	-	5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.70	-	—
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.			
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs.	1.92½	-	—
sellers' tanks, works, 100 lbs.	1.95	-	—
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs.	1.97½	-	—
sellers' tanks, works, 100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.30	-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs.	3.15	-	—
2 .....100 lbs.	3.30	-	—
3 .....100 lbs.	3.55	-	—
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.30	-	—
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.			

Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.06¼	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.06¼	-	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.06¼	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07	-	.08¼
Chromate, spot., c.l., works..lb.	.08¼	-	—
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb.	.08¾	-	—
smaller quantities.....lb.	.09¾	-	—
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls., lb.	.18½	-	—
cns., 50-lb. lots.....lb.	.20½	-	—
25-lb. lots.....lb.	.22½	-	.23½
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb.	.19½	-	—
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb.	.24	-	—
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb.	.26	-	—
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb.	.28	-	.29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb.	.25	-	—
USP XI, powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb.	.24½	-	—
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb.	.26½	-	—
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb.	.29½	-	—
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb.	.25½	-	—
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb.	.14	-	.15
import, 90%, cs.....lb.	No price		
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb.	.09	-	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb.	.07¼	-	—
1-9, same basis.....lb.	.08	-	—
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb.	.07¾	-	—
1-9, same basis.....lb.	.08¼	-	—

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	1.10	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	1.25	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	1.50	-	—
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	1.15	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	1.30	-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	1.55	-	—
Hydrosulphite, dms.....lb.	.16	-	.17
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb.	.20	-	.22
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb.	.67	-	—
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd, 100 lbs.	2.25	-	—
bbls., same basis...100 lbs.	2.45	-	—
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equal'd..100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
bbls., same basis...100 lbs.	2.70	-	—
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
bbls., works.....100 lbs.	2.80	-	—
dms., works.....100 lbs.	3.10	-	—
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs.	2.75	-	3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs.	2.95	-	3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs.	3.25	-	3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs.	2.85	-	3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs.	3.05	-	3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs.	3.35	-	3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., works, 100 lbs.	3.10	-	3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs.	3.30	-	3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs.	3.60	-	3.65
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs.	3.70	-	3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs.	3.90	-	4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs.	4.20	-	4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb.	5.49	-	—
Iodide, jars.....lb.	2.42	-	—
bots.....lb.	2.53	-	2.67
Mandelate, dms., 100-lb. dms..lb.	3.25	-	—
Metanilate, bgs.....lb.	.41	Nom.	
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal'd..100 lbs.	3.75	-	—
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs.	4.65	-	—
3-14 dms., same basis.. 100 lbs.	4.80	-	—
1-2 dms., same basis.. 100 lbs.	5.05	-	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb.	2.35	-	—
10 bbls. and over, dlvd., N.Y..lb.	3.10	-	—
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb.	3.35	-	—
Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb.	.60	-	—
less kgs.....lb.	.65	-	—
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.60	-	—
works .....100 lbs.	2.30	-	—
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb.	.50	-	—
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, Oct.-June, rail or boat shipment..ton.	29.40	-	—
200-lb. bgs., same basis...ton.	28.70	-	—
bulk, same basis.....ton.	27.00	-	—
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.... 100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
1-9 tons.....100 lbs.	2.65	-	—
smaller lots.....100 lbs.	2.90	-	—
powd., bbls., 10 tons.100 lbs.	5.50	-	—
1-9 tons.....100 lbs.	5.65	-	—
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized, lb.	.06¾	-	—
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports..lb.	.08	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.08¼	-	.11½

Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.

Soda, orthosilicate, flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorphenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .19½- —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17½- —
powd., 100 lbs., bgs., works, lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., works, lb. .09 - .11
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .14
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .10½- —
contracts.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .10¾- —
contracts.....lb. .09¾- —
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.55 - 5.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal., bgs., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
10 dms. or over, dlvd. N. Y. C., lb. 4.00 - —
1-9 dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. No prices
import, bbls.....lb. .08½ Nom.
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33 - .36
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns.....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphhydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech., kgs.....lb. No prices
Solvent, naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
ton lots, contracts, works, lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15¾- —
Soybean protein, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .15
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.50 - 1.60
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, white, bls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. No prices
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .12 - .13
inedible, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .05 - .06
import, bgs.....lb. No price
Rice, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07 - —
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Seed, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 99-100%, precip., bbls., lb. No prices
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Strolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .50 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .40 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works,lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .75 - 1.45
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .17 - —
less than 10.....lb. .18 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.....lb. 1.70 - —
fib. drms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., for hospitals, 5-grain bots..bot. 1.25 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flour, comm'l., bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
Refined, cast, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l., mine, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., mine..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
roll, bgs., c.l., mine....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., mine.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Rubbermakers, comm'l., 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06¼
51°, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06½- .07
medium, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06¼
poultry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto., ton. 8.50 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 8.00 - —
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .68 - —

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Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.14.00 -16.00
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 -18.00
96-98%, 325 mesh., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 -17.00
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 -19.00
98-99½%, 325 mesh., bgs., l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 -19.25
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.17.00 -19.00
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, flake, type grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l., mills, ton. No prices
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton. No prices
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
ex whse.....ton. No prices
2, bgs, ex dock, arrival..ton. No prices
Tallow, extra, loose.....lb. .01¼- —
special, loose.....lb. .04½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
kegs.....keg. 6.00 - 8.00
Tankage, fertilizer, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 2.65 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 2.65 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports, October Shipments, unit-ton. 2.60 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .03 - .05
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .24 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .27 - —
ports.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .21 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .34¾ Nom.
less than 5.....lb. .35 Nom.
powd., bb's., 5 or more..lb. .34¾ Nom.
less than 5.....lb. .35 Nom.
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 Nom.
Terebene, cns.....lb. .75 - .85
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Terpin hydrate, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .26 - —
dms.....lb. .23 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .18 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine, dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Sodiosalicylate, cns.....lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms.....lb. 1.95 Nom.
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.31 - 2.36
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo, root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls..lb. .18 - .24
50% rotenone, bbls.....lb. .22 - .30
Thiamine hydrochloride, cns.gram. .98 - 1.00
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd.....lb. .47½- .48
Crystals, bbls., kgs.....lb. .38¼- .39
Metal, Straits.....lb. .51⅜- —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .54 - .56
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. .25 - —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd..lb. .13¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13½- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd...lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. frt. pd.lb. .16 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd...lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd., lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd...lb. .14 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .14 - —
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, frt. pd....lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. pd.lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs., frt. pd....lb. .15¾- —
Under 50 lbs., frt. pd..lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd.lb. .15½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E frt. pd..lb. .15¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .14¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd.lb. .16 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16 - —
high-hiding, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, frt. pd...lb. .14¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. pd., lb. .14½- —
50-999 lbs., frt. pd...lb. .14¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .14½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .14½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .14¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .14¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .15 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .15 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l., D, frt. alld..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05½- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l., D., frt. alld...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., E. dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .06½- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., D. frt. alld..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05¼- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., D., frt. alld.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., E. dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05½- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1° nitration, dms, returnable, gal. .33½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28½- —
Tonga vine, F, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70

Soda, Orthosil.—Vanilla Beans

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .78 - .80
tanks.....lb. .75 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
tanks.....lb. .06½- —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .42 - —
cns., works.....lb. .46 - .48
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
tanks.....lb. .06½- —
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

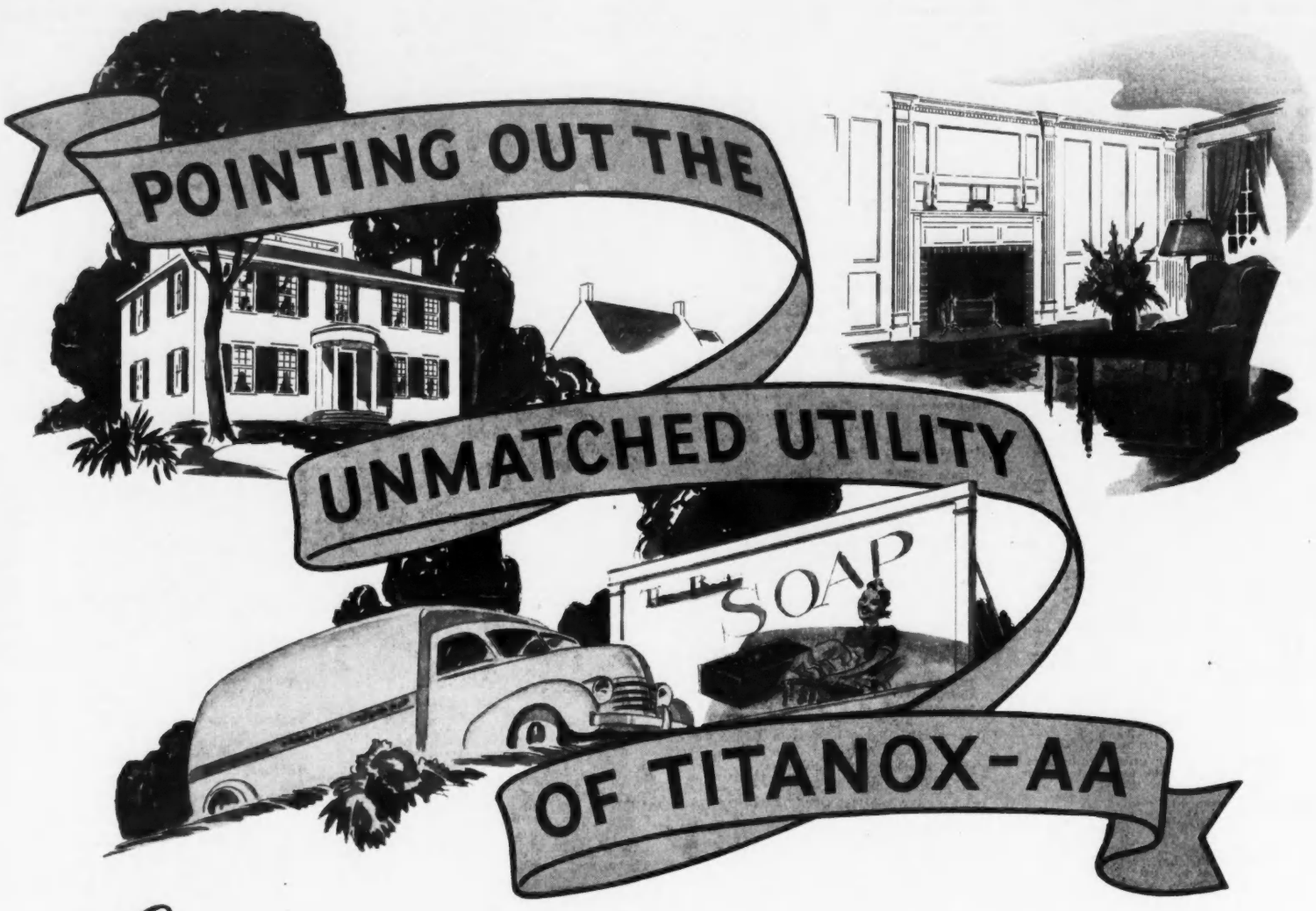
Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51⅛
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
Tech., dms.....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal powd., 99%, dms., works..lb. No prices
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs...lb. .07¼- .08
Madras, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .44¾- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal. .46¾- —
5 ex dock.....gal. .48¾- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .30 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .33 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 2.65 - 3.05
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Searsport, Me., Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, Gulfport, New Orleans..ton.85.00 - —
5 tons, f.o.b. Baltimore, Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del..ton.85.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Newark, New York, Philadelphia, ton.91.00 - —
any quantity, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.85.00 - —
Import, 46% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports.ton.57.40 - —
bags, same basis.....ton.59.40 - —
45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. ton.121.58 - —
basis 37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No price
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No price
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. 8.25 Nom.
Mexican, tins.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
cuts, tins.....lb. 8.00 Nom.
South American, tins.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 8.75 Nom.
oleoresin, bots.....lb.18.00 -19.00



TITANOX-AA (titanium dioxide) represents the nearest approach to a universal white pigment that has been developed up to this time. Its field of application covers an exceptionally wide range of paint products in which white pigments are used.

Combining good chalking resistance with high whiteness, brightness and opacity, TITANOX-AA is useful in exterior white and tinted coatings including house paints, automotive finishes, sign paints and the like. Also, because it contributes high brightness and unusual gloss, TITANOX-AA is applicable to a wide range of paints and enamels for interior use.

On a cost per pound basis TITANOX-AA gives the maximum of hiding power available in white pigments. It may be used therefore in the interests both of economy and better quality.

Our Paint Service Department invites inquiries on all technical problems relating to TITANOX-AA or to any other white pigment.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION, ***Sole Sales Agent***

111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois; National Lead Co. (Pacific Coast Branch), 2240 24th Street, San Francisco, California.

Chalking Resistance

Listed in the order of increased resistance to chalking, the different grades of TITANOX-A would be as follows: TITANOX-A (Regular); TITANOX-A, No. 168; TITANOX-AA; TITANOX-A, No. 24; TITANOX-A NC. In many cases the user will find that the degree of chalking resistance which can be obtained by the use of TITANOX-AA will be sufficient for all practical purposes without employing other less opaque white pigments in combination. This is especially true in the better types of synthetic vehicles. It is, therefore, possible to take advantage of the high brightness and hiding of TITANOX-AA without dilution with lower hiding pigments. This, of course, permits lower pigment volume concentrations with consequent further improvement in gloss and durability, especially in enamels, either air-dried or baked.

TITANOX — THE NEW WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY — REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

TITANOX

TRADE MARK

Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.75 - —
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.65 - —
ex lignin, 25-lb. tins....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Verdigris, bbls., kgs....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
5 gals., dms., works....lb. .25 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls....lb. .42 - .45
tree....lb. .19 - .22
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s....ton. 37.50 -39.50
Extract, solid, bgs....lb. .03½- —
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs...lb. .20 - .21
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 1 to 5 case lots..lb. .36½- —
cakes, 1 to 5 cs., lots...lb. .37½- —
discs, 1 to 5 cs., lots...lb. .38½- —
yellow, crude, Africa, 10-bg. lots..lb. .29 Nom.
1 bg....lb. .29½ Nom.
Brazil, bgs., 5-ton lots..lb. .30 - .31
1 ton....lb. .30½- .31½
500 lbs....lb. .31 - .32
100 lbs....lb. .31½- .32½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs....lb. .35 - .36
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton....lb. .19 - .19½
Jobbing lots....lb. .19½- .20
Carnauba, No. 3 chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .59 - .60
5 bgs....lb. .59½- .60½
1 bg....lb. .60 - .61
N. C., 2 bgs., 1 ton....lb. .66 - .67
N. C., 3 bgs., 1 ton....lb. .59 - .60
5 bgs....lb. .59½- .60½
1 bg....lb. .60 - .61
refined, bgs....lb. .63 - .64
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton..lb. .71 - .72
5 bgs....lb. .71½- .72½
1 bg....lb. .72 - .73
No. 2, bgs....lb. .70 - .71
Ceresin, dom., 138°, 140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .11 - .11½
jobbing lots....lb. .12 - .12½
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13 - .13½
jobbing lots....lb. .14 - .14½
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton....lb. .13 - .13½
jobbing lots....lb. .14 - .14½
Japan, cs....lb. .18 - .18½
Montan, bgs., c.l....lb. No prices
5 tons....lb. No prices
less than 1 ton....lb. No prices
Ozokerite, hard, green congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs...lb. No prices
70°-72° C., bgs....lb. No prices
74°-76° C., bgs....lb. No prices
Snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No prices
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No prices
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs....lb. .22 - .28
cakes, cs....lb. .23 - .24
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .07 - .08
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.54 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l, dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 16.00 -20.00
l.c.l., works....ton. 18.00 -22.00
bbls., c.l., works....ton. 19.00 -24.00
l.c.l., works....ton. 21.00 -26.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 -18.00
l.c.l., works....ton. 17.00 -20.00
wet-grnd., blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 18.50 -22.50
l.c.l., works....ton. 19.00 -23.00
bbls., c.l., works....ton. 21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton. 19.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton. 20.00 -21.00
l.c.l., works....ton. 21.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 -18.50
l.c.l., works....ton. 18.00 -19.00
extra bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton. 21.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton. 22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., works....ton. 23.00 -24.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 -20.50
l.c.l., works....ton. 20.00 -21.00
Paris white, blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton. 20.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton. 22.50 -27.50
l.c.l., works....ton. 22.00 -28.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 19.60 -25.10
l.c.l., works....ton. 20.00 -26.50
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bags, c.l., ton. 9.65 - —
200 mesh paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 8.60 - —
90%, 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton. 11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton. 12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton. 13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton. 14.50 - —
extra bgs. (extra), c.l., works, ton. 12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton. 13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton. 14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton. 15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton. 12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton. 13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton. 14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs. (extra, c.l., works, ton. 11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton. 12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton. 13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton. 14.50 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton. 20.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .07 - .08
rossed, bls....lb. .05 - .06
thin, natural, bls....lb. .07 - .08
rossed, green, bls....lb. .10 - .11
Wild indigo root, bls....lb. .13 - .14
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, tax extra, bbls..gal. .40 - .45
leaves, bls....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 60 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 24.00 -25.00
80 mesh, same basis....ton. 26.00 -28.00
100 mesh, same basis....ton. 30.00 -32.00
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .07 - .08
Levant, bgs....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Wormwood, bls....lb. .35 - .40

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works, gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works..gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .39 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works..gal. .48 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .46 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Yellow, arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .55 - —
bottles, same basis....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis....lb. .55 - —
Cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton, works., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .55 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .60 - —
Sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. .75 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul contracts. lb. .13½- —
open order....lb. .14½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, Amer., golden A, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
B, bbls., works....lb. .04½- —
C, bbls., works....lb. .05¾- —
yellow A, bbls., works....lb. .02¼- —
B, bbls., works....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works....lb. .0195- —
E, bbls., works....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works....lb. .01¼- —
G, bbls., works....lb. .01¼- —
H, bbls., works....lb. .01⅝- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans for import..lb. .02475 Nom.
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02⅝ Nom.
Philadelphia for import..lb. .02⅝ Nom.
ex dock San Pedro, San Francisco..lb. .0290 Nom.
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02575 Nom.
New York....lb. .02⅝ Nom.
Phila., for import....lb. .02⅝ Nom.
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03½ Nom.
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 Nom.
ex whse., Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725 Nom.
ex whse., Indianapolis, Kan. City, Milwaukee, St. Louis, lb. .03⅝ Nom.
New York....lb. .03 Nom.
Pittsburgh....lb. .03½ Nom.
Portland, Seattle....lb. .03⅝ Nom.
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼ Nom.
f.o.b. N.Y., from dock, lb. .02⅝ Nom.
from whse....lb. .03¼- Nom.
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .16 - —
open order....lb. .16 - —
Navy specification type, contracts..lb. .16 - —
open order....lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls....lb. .17 - .18
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls....lb. .09 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, via..oz. 2.85 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd., lb. .15 - .16
USP, bbls., 250 lbs....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls....lb. .14 - .16
USP, precip., powd., bbls...lb. .32½- —
25 lb. dms....lb. .37½- —
kgs. ....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms....lb. .26 - —
25-lb. jars....lb. .31 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .04 - .04½
tanks, works....lb. .0225- —
Cyanide, kgs., works....lb. .33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd....lb. .09¾- —
Iodide, N. F., bots....lb. 4.35 - —
jars ....lb. 4.20 - —
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .20 - .25
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).
Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
5%, bbls., c.l., dlvd., lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
35% bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0616- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pct. cst..lb. .0641- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .0641- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0641- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac.cst..lb. .0666- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .0666- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0618- —
Pac. cst..lb. .0624- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0643- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .0649- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0643- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0668- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .0668- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09¼- —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
green seal, bbls., ex whse..lb. No prices
white, seal, cks., ex whse..lb. No prices
USP, bbls., c.l....lb. .09¾- —
Palmitate, bbls....lb. .24½- .27½
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls..lb. .10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton....lb. .23 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs....lb. .24 - —
less than 1,000 lbs...lb. .25 - —
USP, bbls....lb. .23 - .26
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
flake, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
bbls., c.l., 20 bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05¼- —
calcium pigments, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05¼- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF., bbls., dms..lb. .24 - .29
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .05¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05¾- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton. 75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd.. kgs., works, lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (methyl abietate), dms., lots of 10, works..lb. .10 - —
single dms., works....lb. .12 - —
5-gal. cans, works....lb. .17 - —
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
ton lots, works....lb. .25 - —
single dms., works....lb. .27 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works....lb. .20 - —
single dms., works....lb. .22 - —

B

Bakelite, alkyd resins, BR, 10625, bbls., 36,000 lbs., works, lb. .32 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .33 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .34 - —
XR, 10024, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .46 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .47 - —
dispersion resin, BK, 3962 dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .2490- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .2540- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .2590- —
XK, 6791, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .2640- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .2590- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .2640- —
11545, dms., 30,000 lbs. works, lb. .3050- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .3150- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .3250- —
12788, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, lbs. .3860- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .3960- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .4060- —
lacquer, BR, 2342, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .27 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .28 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .29 - —
XJ, 10433, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .38 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .39 - —
XR, 8180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .46 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .47 - —
4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .46 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .47 - —
9366, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18½- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .19 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .19½- —
phenolic, 100%, BR, 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .46 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .47 - —
1329, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .26 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .27 - —
2987, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .27 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .28 - —
3300, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .36 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .37 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .38 - —
4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .38 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .39 - —
6882, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .42 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .43 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .44 - —
8900, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .41 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .42 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .43 - —
9432, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .29 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .30 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .31 - —
9476, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .24½- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .25 - —
10282, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .35 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .36 - —
12784, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .31 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .32 - —
13468, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .19¾- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .20¼- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .20¾- —
XR, 1330, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .31 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .32 - —
9517, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .29 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .30 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .31 - —
modified, BR, 302, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .2870- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .2970- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .3070- —
2072 bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .23 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .23½- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .24 - —
2175, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .2810- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .2910- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .3010- —
2963, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .24½- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .25 - —
11504, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .18½- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .19 - —
11544, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .18½- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .19 - —
solutions, XJ, 180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .1970- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .2020- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .2070- —
2681, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .2520- —
15,000 lbs., works....lb. .2570- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .2620- —

Bakelite—Paranol

Bakelite, phenolic, solutions, XJ, 6,000, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .2970- —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .3070- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .3170- —
13895, dms., 30,000 lbs., 15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .2350- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Beckacite, modified phenolic, 1100, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .14½- —
1101, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .13 - —
1102, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .12½- —
1106, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .14 - —
1107, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .13 - —
1108, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .11 - —
1112, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .14½- —
1113, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .12 - —
1116, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .14½- —
P-146, dms., 1-9, frt. pd....lb. .11½- —
P-147, dms., 1-9, frt. pd....lb. .12 - —
1121, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .17½- —
1122, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .14½- —
1123, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .14½- —
1124, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .15½- —
nonphenolic, 1110, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .12¾- —
1111, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .13 - —
1114, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .12½- —
1120, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .13 - —

Beckacite prices in lots of 10 dms. or more are ½c. per lb. less than above; in carloads, 1c. per lb. less. These prices apply in N. E. and Mid-Atl. States, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Minn., N. C., Ohio, Va., W. Va., Wis., and St. Louis, Mo.; add ¾c. per lb. on less than carloads and ½c. per lb. on carloads to Ark., Iowa, Kan., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., all South. States, and Dallas and Houston, Tex.; for Calif. add ¾c. per lb. on less than carloads and ½c. per lb. on carloads of regular items covered by contract, on items not shown in this list and items not covered by contract which must be shipped direct from Detroit, Mich., or Elizabeth, N. J., add 2c. per lb. on less than carloads and 1c. per lb. on carloads; carload prices listed above apply on shipments by water from Elizabeth, N. J., ex dock at Los Angeles, San Francisco, or Seattle; add 2c. per lb. on less than carloads and 1c. per lb. on carloads to Tex. (except Dallas and Houston) and all other points in the U. S. not mentioned in the foregoing.

Beckamine, 3440, ex. lt., dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .22½- —
P-2, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .12 - —
P-138, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .21½- —
P-196, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .24 - —
P-198, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .33 - —

Beckamine prices in lots of 10 dms. or more are ½c. per lb. less than above; in carloads, 1c. per lb. less; subject to same geographical differentials as Beckacite.

Beckolin, No. 17, dark, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .16½- —
No. 27, light, dms., 1-9. frt. pd., lb. .18½- —

Beckolin prices in lots of 10 dms. or more are ½c. per lb. less than above; in carloads, 1c. per lb. less; subject to same geographical differentials as Beckacite.

Beckopol, 1400, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .17½- —

Beckopol prices in lots of 10 dms. or more are ½c. per lb. less than above; in carloads, 1c. per lb. less; subject to same geographical differentials as Beckacite.

Beckosol, emulsion, 1500, dms, 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .11½- —
1501, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .12½- —
Solid, 1, dms., 1-9, frt. pd...lb. .27 - —
3, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .23 - —
7, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .23 - —
13, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .23 - —
18, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .23 - —
19, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .23 - —
24, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .31 - —
31, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .23 - —
32, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .22 - —
40, dms., 1-9. frt. pd.....lb. .19 - —
Solution, nonphenolic, 1309, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .18½- —
1319, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .19½- —
1321, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .17½- —
1940, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .09½- —
1941, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .09½- —
phenol modified, 1303, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .13½- —
1304, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .13½- —
1320, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .14 - —
1325, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .13 - —
1328, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .12 - —
1329, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .12 - —
phenol modified and oil extended, 1, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .14½- —
2, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .14 - —
1316, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .15½- —
1326. dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .15 - —
phenol, pure, alkyd, 1306, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .12½- —
1307, ex. lt., dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .14½- —
light. dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .13½- —
1308, dms., 1-9, frt. pd....lb. .14½- —
1313, ex. lt., dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .13½- —
light. dms., 1-9, frt. pd.lb. .12½- —
1318, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .17½- —
1323, ex. lt., dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .14½- —
light, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.lb. .13½- —
1324, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .25½- —
1331, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .12½- —
1332, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .12 - —
1333, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .15½- —
1334, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .13½- —
P-7, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .14½- —
P-48, dms., 1-9 frt. pd..lb. .12½- —
P-94, dms., 1-9, frt. pd...lb. .16½- —
P-236, dms., 1-9 frt. pd..lb. .13 - —

Beckosol, solid, prices in lots of 10 dms. or more are ¾c. per lb. less than above; in carloads, 1½c. per lb. less; prices of other Beckosols are ½c. per lb. less in lots of 10 dms. or more, 1c. per lb. less in carloads; all are subject to the same geographical differentials as Beckacite.

C

Cumar, AX, dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
BX, dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
CX, dms., gross weight, works, lb. .05 - —
DX, dms., gross weight, works, lb. .04½- —
EX, dms., gross weight, works, lb. .04½- —
FX, dms., gross weight, works, lb. .05 - —
MH, col. 1, dms., works.....lb. .11 - —
1½-2, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
2½-3½, dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
9, dms., works.....lb. .06½- —
MS, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
Cumar, P, 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
RH, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
RS, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
special soft, dms., works...lb. .10 - —
V, col. ½, dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
1, dms., works.....lb. .11 - —
1½-2, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
2½ and darker, dms., works. lb. .09 - —
W, col., ½, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
1, dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
1½-2, dms., works.....lb. .11 - —
2½ and darker, dms., works. lb. .10 - —

Cumar prices includes frt. equald., with Pittsburgh; prices on contracts are ½c. per pound lower.

D

Durite, 1,301 pale, one drum and over..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
1,321, c.l.....lb. .40 - —
2,000 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .41 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —

All Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, solid, Grade A, c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .22¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .22¼- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
D, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .22¼- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
H-1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .22¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
PV, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .22¼- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
1-L, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .22¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
575, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .23¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
701, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .22¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .21¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
809, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .22¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
830, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .23¼- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Solution, Grade A, c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .13½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .12¼- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
D, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .12¼- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
E, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .14½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
H-1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
PV, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
1-L, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .13½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
562, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .13½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
575, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
640-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .12½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
660-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .11 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
701, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .12½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
747, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .11¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
809, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .12½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
830, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
1800, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
1825, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .14½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
2185, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .11 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- —
2195, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .14 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
2633, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .12 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
2900, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —

Esterol resin prices listed above prevail only for delivery to Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., Ill., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Wis., and Montreal and Toronto, Can. Add ¼c. per lb. to quoted prices for delivery to Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Iowa, Kan., La., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tenn. and Dallas and Houston, Tex. Add ¾c. per pound for delivery to Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Tex. (except Dallas and Houston), Utah, Wyo., and other points in the United States and Canada not listed above.

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .07½- —

G resin prices on contracts terminating Dec., 1940, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex warehouse, 3c. per pound extra.

2633, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Guai-a-phene, 10-gal. cns., works, gal. 2.57 - —
5-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.62 - —
1-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.82 - —
dms., works.....gal. 2.50 - —

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), dms., lots of 10, works..lb. .15 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
cns. works.....lb. .22 - —
Hydrogum, P-190, c.l., dms., frt. pd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., frt. pd.....lb. .14½- —
1-9 dms., frt. pd.....lb. .15 - —

Hydrogum prices are subject to the same geographical differentials as Beckacite.

J

Jozite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular price list above).

K

Kadax (zinc oxide), black or red label, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .06¾- —
Pac. coast, ex whse.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
Pac. coast, ex whse.....lb. .07 - —
No. 25, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .08 - —
Pac. coast, ex whse....lb. .08 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .08¼- —
Pac. coast, ex whse....lb. .08¼- —
Katalised oil, 666, dms., c.l., frt. pd..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., frt, pd.....lb. .23 - —

Katalised oil prices are subject to the same geographical differentials as Beckacite.

Kopol, 500, dms., 1-9, frt. pd..lb. .18½- —
501, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .16½- —
502, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.....lb. .15 - —

Kopol prices in lots of 10 dms. or more are ½c. per lb. less than above; in carloads, 1c. per lb. less; subject to same geographical differentials as Beckacite.

R-C copal, cracked nut, dms., c.l., frt. pd..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. pd.....lb. .12½- —

R-C copal prices are subject to the same geographical differentials as Beckacite.

L

Lewisol resin, modified alkyd, No. 1, c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or 8 dms., dlvd..lb. .12¼- —
smaller quantities, dlvd.lb. .13 - —
No. 2, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or 8 dms., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd.lb. .13¼- —
No. 3, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
No. 18, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or 8 dms., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities, dlvd.lb. .12 - —
No. 24, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or 8 dms., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
smaller quantities, dlvd.lb. .13 - —
No. 28, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., 8 dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
1-7 dms., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
No. 33, c.l. dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., 8 dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
1-7 dms., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Modified phenolics, No. 101, c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., 8 dms., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
1-7 dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
No. 115, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or 8 dms., dlvd..lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd.lb. .11¼- —
No. 120, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or 8 dms., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
smaller quantities, dlvd.lb. .13 - —
No. 125, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or 8 dms., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities, dlvd.lb. .12 - —
No. 150, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or 8 dms., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd.lb. .14½- —
No. 300, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., 8 dms., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
1-7 dms., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
No. 305, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 8 dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
1-7 dms., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
No. 310, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., 8 dms., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
1-7 dms., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
No. 320, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 8 dms., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
1-7 dms., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —

N

Neo-Fat drying oil, 17 T.G., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
19 T.G., dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11½- —
19 T.G. bodied, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
fatty acids, 3R, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .08 - —
17, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —

Neo-fat prices are ¼c. per lb. higher in Texas, ¾c. higher on Pacific Coast.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .13 - —
hard, 85-95° C, dms., works..lb. .11 - —
soft, 65-75° C, dms., works..lb. .11 - —

Nevillac prices on contracts terminating Dec., 1940, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per pound extra.

Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11 - —
R-6, nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11 - —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09 - —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11 - —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2 dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09 - —
R-16-A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .06½- —
R-17, medium soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
Neville resin, R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-5, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, f.o.b. Pittsburgh..lb. .03
Modified polystyrene, LX-228, 90-110° C., col. 3-3½, dms.lb. .45 - —
LX-229, 125-140° C., col. 3-4, dms..lb. .35 - —
LX-230, 125-140° C., col. 2-3, dms..lb. 1.10 - —
LX-231, 145-160° C., col. 2-3, dms..lb. .90 - —

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila.; prices on contracts terminating Dec., 1940, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per pound extra. Modified polystyrene resins are 5c. per lb. additional for less than full drum shipments and are f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevillite, "V," water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. 1.25 - —
No. 1, water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .65 - —
No. 2, prime-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .55 - —
No. 3, very light straw, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .50 - —
No. 4, very light straw, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .42 - —
oil, dms.. works.....lb. 1.40 - —
Nevinol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
oil, heavy, rfd., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
Notol, tanks, f.o.b. Pittsburgh, lb. .23 - —
dms., returnable.....lb. .28 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95°C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0265- —
2, 100-125°C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0265- —
3x, 135-150°C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04 - —

Nubs resin prices on contracts terminating December, 1940, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per pound extra.

Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .28½- —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .52 - —
cobalt acetate, 100-lb. pkgs., lb. .80¼- —
iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .13½- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs....lb. .12½- .18½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16 - —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16¾- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¾- —
lead 30%, cobalt 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .23½- —
lead 30%, manganese 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .21 - —
manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs., lb. .13 - .14
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .21¾- —
zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .14 - —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .17 - —
14%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23½- —
Nuodite, cobalt, 18%, 100-lb. pkgs. lb. .71½- —
lead, 64%, 100-lb, pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
manganese, 24%, 100-lb. pkgs, lb. .89 - —

All prices are f.o.b. customers' plants, East of Denver.

Nypene resin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-99°C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .04½- —
2, 100-124°C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .04½- —

Paradene prices on contract, terminating Dec., 1940, are ¼c. lower; prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura resin, grade AV, c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
C, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .31½- —
10-P, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
46, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
273, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
367, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
540, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
9 pkgs or less, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Extra hard, No. 2, c.l., dlvd.lb. .14 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.lb. .13½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
Hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Hard, No. 2, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
100, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
10 pkgs or more, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
105, extra light, c.l., dlvd...lb. .12 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
105, dark, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
105-B, extra light, c.l., dlvd.lb. .11½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
200, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
600, hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
600, extra hard, c.l., dlvd...lb. .16 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
800, extra light, c.l., dlvd...lb. .14½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
800, dark, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
850, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
900, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
1574, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —

Paranol resin, 1600, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
1639, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
1640, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
1650, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
1700, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
LB, No. 1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
LB, No. 8, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
LB, No. 89, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
LN, 100, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—

Paradura and paranol resin prices listed above prevail only for delivery to Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., Ill., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., St. Louis, Mo.; Wis., and Montreal and Toronto, Can. Add ¼c. per lb. to quoted prices for delivery to Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Iowa, Kan., La., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis); Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tenn. and Dallas and Houston, Tex. Add ¾c. per pound for delivery to Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Tex. (except Dallas and Houston), Utah, Wyo., and other points in the United States and Canada not listed above.

Phenester, color 8½-5, dms., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
P.H.O., dms., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works,	lb.	.66 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.69 -	.74
P1235, ton lots, works.	lb.	.67 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.70 -	.74
P1269, ton lots, works.	lb.	.67 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.70 -	.74

U.S. Revenue Returns Show Gain in September

Collections of excise taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, for 1940, compared with 1939, as follows:—

Taxes Collected

	September 1940.	September 1939.
Coconut, etc., oils processed	$1,555,277.36	$2,349,207.04
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $3 per gallon	29,588,190.45	24,168,783.55
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $3 per gallon	2,217,078.82	3,900,712.62
Gasoline	27,047,146.51	25,496,458.38
Lubricating oils.	2,523,120.28	3,143,356.46
Matches	1,931.65	3.58
Narcotics, including special taxes and marihuana	28,348.78	20,648.05
Oleomargarin excise taxes	72,134.25	78,749.82
Oleomargarin special taxes	24,025.88	23,796.63
Toilet preparations (perfumes, cosmetics)	537,906.38	670,797.33
Transportation of oil by pipeline.	904,727.10	1,038,940.53
Totals	$654,622,518.88	$624,253,545.49

Quantities Taxed

	September 1940.	September 1939.
Distilled spirits, domestic tax gallons	10,019,863	10,935,079
Distilled spirits, imported tax gallons.	792,441	1,906,191
Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons	1,470	861
Oleomargarin colored pounds	31,498	17,798
Oleomargarin, uncolored	27,196,460	30,787,688

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Calcimine Sales Mixed

Sales of plastic and cold-water paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for September, 1940, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Paste	187,191	$20,646
Dry, casein bound	320,607	21,943
glue bound	155,150	7,526
Totals	662,948	$50,115

Cold-Water Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	1,033,486	$73,130
casein bound	401,649	21,938
Interior, casein - bound, paste or semi-paste form	296,624*	311,431
dry-powder form	1,210,309	89,074
glue-bound	337,413	8,717
Totals	.....	$504,290

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds.	Value.
Hot water	2,647,267	$102,124
Cold water	2,523,698	110,957
Totals	5,170,965	$213,081

Sales of these products for September compared with the corresponding period of 1939 were as follows:—

	1940.	1939.
Plastic paints. lbs.	662,948	620,662
value.	$50,115	$49,060
Cold-water paints. value.	$504,290	$459,289
Calcimines lbs.	5,170,965	6,703,047
value.	$213,081	$279,206

Paranol—Vinylite

Pliolite resin, clear, ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.79 -	.84
No. 20, ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.79 -	.84
No. 40, ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.79 -	.84

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, dms., works.	lb.	.019 -	—

S

Staybelite resin, c.l. (36,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars East of and including N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla. and Tex.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dms. (500 lbs.), same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hattiesburg, Miss., or Hercules, Del.	lb.	.20 -	—
Super-beckacite, pure phenolic, 1001, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.	lb.	.31 -	—
1003, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.	lb.	.30 -	—
2600, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.	lb.	.26 -	—
2667, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.	lb.	.31 -	—
3000, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.	lb.	.43½-	—
3005, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.	lb.	.41½-	—

Super-beckacite prices in lots of 10 dms. or more are ½c. per lb. less than above; in carloads, 1c. per lb. less, with exception of 3000 and 3005 where 10 dms. are 1½c. less and carloads 3c.; prices subject same geographical differentials as beckacite.

Super-beckamine, 3500, dms., 1-9, frt. pd.	lb.	.29½-	—
Surfex, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. up to 25c. per 100 lbs.	ton.	35.00 -	—
BB, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. up to 25c. per 100 lbs.	ton.	40.00 -	—
MM, bgs., c.l., frt. alld., up to 25c. per 100 lbs.	ton.	38.00 -	—
Syntex resin, 13, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	14.50 -	—
14, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	15.00 -	—
17, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	12.25 -	—
18, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	14.75 -	—
19-A, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	15.25 -	—
20-A, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	15.25 -	—
21-B, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	13.25 -	—
22, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	15.00 -	—
23, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	13.25 -	—
28, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	17.00 -	—
29, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	12.50 -	—
32, 50%, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	12.50 -	—
34, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	15.75 -	—
40, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	15.00 -	—
119, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	19.00 -	—
219, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	14.50 -	—
H-3, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	13.00 -	—
H-5, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	14.50 -	—
H-10, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	15.25 -	—
H-12, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	16.00 -	—
H-15, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	11.50 -	—
H-46, 1-9 dms.	100 lbs.	12.50 -	—

Syntex prices in lots of 10 dms. or more are 50c. per 100 lbs. less than above. These prices are f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., freight prepaid and allowed to destinations in New England, the Middle Atlantic states, Va., N.C., S.C., W. Va., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa and Mo. and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada. For shipment to other points East of the Rockies and not listed above, add 1c. per lb.

V

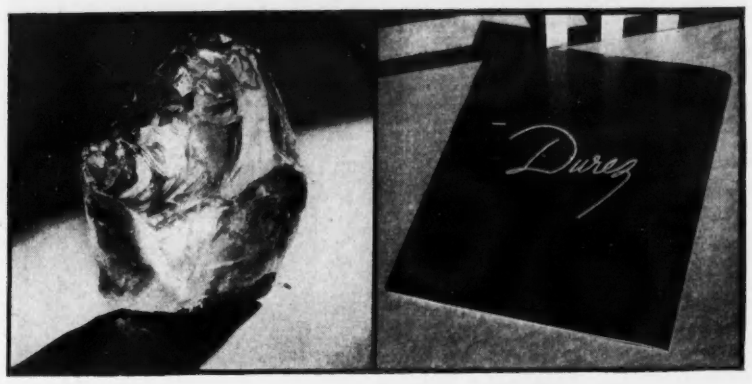
Vinylite resins, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river.	lb.	.40 -	—
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.45 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.60 -	—
AYAB, cns., 200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.67 -	—
AYAW, cns., 200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.67 -	—
QYNA, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.48 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.50 -	—
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.52½-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.55 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.65 -	—
VYHF, VYLF, VYNW, VYRR, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis.	lb.	.48 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.50 -	—
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.52½-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.55 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.65 -	—
VYHH, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags., same basis,	lb.	.52 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.54 -	—
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.55½-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.57 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.67 -	—
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags., same basis,	lb.	.68 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.70 -	—
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.72½-	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.75 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	.80 -	—
XYSG, paper bags, 200 to 1,999 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	1.25 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., cns., same basis.	lb.	1.40 -	—
solutions, adhesive, AYAF, dm. lots, same basis.	gal.	2.10 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	2.50 -	—
XL5041, 20 dms., same basis,	gal.	2.00 -	—
dm. lots, same basis.	gal.	2.25 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	2.50 -	—
XL5075, 20 dms., same basis,	gal.	2.15 -	—
dm. lots, same basis.	gal.	2.40 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	gal.	2.65 -	—

Adhesive solutions in 1 to 5 gal. quantities are shipped in non-returnable containers. Extra charge of 40c. for 1-gal. cans. 5-gal. containers included in price. Drum lots are shipped in 55-gal. non-returnable drums.

Announcing

DUREZ 230

for Printing Ink Varnishes



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Readjustment Is Preferable

In the meeting of the extraordinary demands on industry to meet the needs of national defense and this nation's part in international combats, the prime endeavor should be to make all possible use of available facilities of production. The nation does not one-tenth so much need a new annual supply of automobiles, radios, refrigerators, or any other bit of equipment even to the category of clothing as it needs to guard against further wastage of national funds by the building of factories for which no ordinary use can be found. It is folly to forget the overbuilding of the preceding war—the almost unused nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals is a good example.

That nitrate plant should be a national "stop" sign especially in such things as the expenditure of tens of millions to put up extraordinary toluol plants and to venture again with millions into the erection of emergency nitrate plants. Some bewail the delay attending this latest nitrate project. For the ultimate good of industry and for the continuing good of the taxpayer the erection of another nitrate museum should be indefinitely postponed.

As long as there is a ton of nitrate of soda in Chile, agriculture in the United States need not suffer a lack of nitrogen as a plantfood. Let the nitrogen-fixation plants in this country be turned to the emergency needs of today, while natural nitrate is utilized for replenishment of productive soil. What need can there be tomorrow for more synthesis of nitrogen compounds? What glory there may be in a nation self-sufficient cannot pay the cost of providing for unwarranted isolation. A self-contained, extraordinarily sufficient source of nitrogen cannot outweigh the disaster of a nation full of empty "containers" a few years hence.

Readjustment is the order of the day: selective allotment of materials with the purpose and the intent that each will be restored to its normal niche when the emergency is passed. And—returning to nitrogen—the extraordinary supply can be got in exchange for United States manufactures which Chile needs.

Jobs That Await Doing

Despite all the importance of the prompt and proper doing of the extraordinary jobs which these days present, it is neither necessary nor wise to overlook the many other jobs that await doing in the general, everyday realms of business, the jobs which will give the public in great or lesser degree something worth having. For example, who can provide the rubber industry with a white, powdered material with approximately the same degree of fineness as carbon black and the same reinforcing effect on rubber?

That may call for a deal of molecular measuring. It may be achieved by what Hugh Walpole calls "serendipity"; that is, the accidental discovering of valuable things for which the discoverer has not been looking. However it comes about, the rubber industry will welcome it with big orders at a fairly profitable price—the industry has not said that this desired material must have also the low cost of carbon black, although that would make it more of a public benefaction.

This want of a white "carbon black" is but one of more than a dozen which the rubber industry has reported to Research Advisory Service in a survey of industry's challenges to research from which two or three collections of items have been printed in these pages. There are some hundreds of items in the list of things that the survey discovered to be wanted. These mean jobs to be done, and that is what should be getting more thought today in order that minds may be occupied with progress, not vacant of all but fears and doubts.

There are jobs to be done—many of them—and profits to be made from their doing. And the best of these jobs are those which involve initiative and the originating of something usefully new.

—O-P-D—

Paint Industry's Spearhead

All industry, like all Gaul, is divided into three parts. As Caesar recognized in his Gallic warring, the solidarity of the three parts measures the strength of the whole. In the paint industry, as an example, management, production, and sales must be voluntarily and desiringly correlated or there can be no large expectations for that industry as it strives with others in public competition.

The paint industry's management has just finished its annual conclave. This followed close upon the gathering of the industry's production element. Management's deliberations were in large part in the realm of selling. Thus have the three elements been brought into contact and conference—in a way. This desirable job could be done better if representatives of all three got together and discussed the industry's problems from their respective viewpoints. The production element should have as much a part in the deliberations of management as is now allotted to the sales group. All three groups of managers—general, production, and sales—must work together and their functioning must be so coordinated that the whole operation has all possible smoothness. This is recognized, of course, in practically every individual paint—or other—concern. It should get equal recognition for its application to the industry as a whole. Yes; each group should have its own annual get-together; for each has matters peculiarly its own to discuss. But, the major problems of an industry belong to all three elements.

And then at the far end of this week comes the conference in the paint field of the men who constitute the spearhead of every industry's endeavor successfully to function in the field of competition—the paint salesmen will hold their annual convention. They will have two advantages; first, they will have had opportunity to go over last week's proceedings of the production managers, the general managers, and the sales managers; secondly, the national election will be over. So, the salesmen will be helped to an understanding of what their industry has in mind and in stock and of what the nation has in store. Salesmen are able interpreters of such things—they are able helpers of producer and distributor and consumer to learn and to know. They will have their own ideas too and with all that they will have to make use of, the paint salesmen may be expected to do better than ever in leading their industry to worthwhile public service.

—O-P-D—

Making Use of Statistics

Compiling statistics is one thing; spouting them is another. And a third and very different thing is the analyzing of statistical data with full regard for all the factors which influence their significance. When it comes to business statistics, the use most frequently made of them makes comparisons far worse than odious. Far too many incomparables are compared to promote a purpose and far too many factors are disregarded.

The greatest need of this country today is a compilation of business statistical data which would be as accurate as is humanly possible and as comprehensive too. Of course, these data would be misquoted and prejudicially interpreted. The majority of businessmen would continue to "use their own judgment." But, something might be found useful to somebody who didn't know or care whether 1929 was better than 1926 by any one or by all criterions, but who knew that to find out what to do about today's needs it is necessary to know them concretely, not in comparison with bygone days whose characteristics are very largely a matter of much mixed memories alone.

Much talk there is of whether the automobile industry could have developed in its style of the twenties under the conditions of today. Have any of these commenters figured out whether the automobile industry has not actually developed more since 1929 than it did before? Is it not now developing on a still greater scale and a sounder foundation? Who lost the millions and how many in the industry twenty-odd years ago? The reason it kept on developing was that its men were not defeatists in those days—and they are not today.

Everybody seeks to know why so many are unemployed in these days—every "statistic" has a different figure—while industrial production is at new highs, but national income is not up to predepression levels. It is impossible for many persons to avoid comparisons of incomparables and the mixing of incompatibles. How many were unemployed in 1929? Nobody bothered to count then. How many then employed were in jobs that produced nothing but parasited much; jobs that have largely gone but which added heavily to the national income?

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Heavy Chemicals

1941 Refined Sulphur Contracts Accepted on Same Basis —Release of Other Contracts Looked for After Election —Chinese Antimony Needle Scarce—Tin Salts Lower

While the market for heavy chemicals was called upon to absorb the usual month-end influences, and the uncertainty accompanying the national elections, most sellers reported a steady interest. Export inquiries reached here in good volume from the United Kingdom and South America. Contract announcements concerning next year's prices were not numerous, sellers were inclined to bide their time until after the elections. Some producers, while not setting prices, are booking open contracts subject to adjustment before the deadline of the final quarter.

A leading producer of refined sulphur will accept contract shipments for 1941 at prices currently prevailing. Quotations, however, will be subject to usual quarterly adjustments. New prices for ammonia bicarbonate and carbonate went into effect November 1, with adjustments reflecting the changed freight rates. Official word was awaited for tank prices for anhydrous and aqua ammonia. As announced previously cylinder and drum prices, respectively, have been extended.

Supplies of Chinese black antimony needle were dwindling, and prices rose sharply. Recently imports have been arriving from Bolivia, taking up some of the lag brought about by the difficulty in obtaining the high grade material from the Far East.

The Interstate Commerce Commission have suspended new and reduced motor rates between points in New England and trunk line territories on aluminum salts.

Alums.—Buying steady. Prices unchanged and firm.

Alumina Sulphate.—Withdrawals moderately active. Prices rule firm.

Aluminum.—Effective November 18, price will be reduced 1c., making car lots 17c. and less car lots 18c. per pound.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Word was awaited on tank prices for next year; announcement was looked for shortly. Demand followed usual seasonal course.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Release of next year's tank prices was expected almost any time. As announced previously drum prices will remain the same. Business steady.

Ammonia Bicarbonate.—Nationwide prices, effective November 1, shows adjustments in freight costs. Prices here 8 points higher, ranging from 5.64c. to 6.14c. per pound.

Ammonia Bifluoride.—Business only fair. Prices lacked any change.

Ammonia Carbonate.—Effective November 1 prices in drums in Metropolitan New York were 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound and containers 14¼c. per pound. Powdered 1c. per pound higher.

Ammonia Nitrate.—Interest remained steady, and prices held firm.

Ammonia Perchlorate.—Market position tight, and selling restricted. Quotations nominal.

Ammonia Persulphate.—The call lacked broadening, but prices were firm.

Ammonia Silicofluoride.—Prices were steady to firm. Moderate demand.

Ammonia Sulphide.—Prices held firm, and transactions were fairly steady.

Ammonia Sulphocyanide.—No new price developments. Business conservative.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Buying steady. Moderate export inquiry. Prices unchanged and firm.

Antimony.—Domestic spot metal unchanged. Withdrawals usually made up of small lots.

Antimony Needle.—Chinese scarce and higher ranging from 26c. to 28c. per pound. South American material available at 16c. per pound.

Antimony Oxide.—Withdrawals routine. Prices underwent no change.

Arsenic.—Movement of white was moderate and prices firm. Stocks of red small.

Barium Carbonate.—Steady to firm price tone. Shipments irregular.

Barium Chlorate.—Limited supplies and selling restricted. Prices nominal.

Price Changes

Advanced

Ammonia, bicarbonate, 8 pts. per lb.
carbonate, ¼c. per lb.
Antimony needle, Chinese, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Soda stannate, ½c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, ¼c. per lb.
crystals, ½c. per lb.
stannous chloride, anhy., ½c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhy., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
155.9	**155.9**	**154.1**	**149.4**

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.6	**101.6**	**101.6**	**99.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barium Chloride.—Consumers made fair size replacements to keep market position firm.

Barium Dioxide.—Prices were well maintained, and interest was spotty.

Barium Hydrate.—Market held firm, with shipments steady.

Barium Nitrate.—Buying moderate, with market in strong position.

Bleaching Powder.—Sellers going ahead with contracts for next year at current levels. Demand only fair.

Calcium Acetate.—Transactions routine. Prices unchanged and firm.

Calcium Carbide.—Buying moderate, prices continued firm.

Calcium Chloride.—Movement for ice control work still lags, other demand satisfactory. Prices unchanged.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Shipments moved against contracts steadily. Prices without change.

Carbon Dioxide.—Quotations firm, and dealings moderately active.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Inquiries for solvent and dry cleaning provided market with good support. Prices remain the same.

Chlorine.—Shipments remain active. Market position firm, and prices unchanged.

Cobalt Oxide.—Position of market underwent little change, supplies limited and selling restricted.

Copper.—Demand less active, producers sales equal to production. Price remains at 12c., while smelters offered little at 12⅜c. per pound. Outside quotations ranged from 12⅜c. to 12½c. per pound. Fair export inquiry from South America and China, with price 10½c. to 11c. per pound.

Copper Carbonate.—Moderate interest. Prices held firm.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Copper Oxide.—Some fair size inquiries reached the market. Prices ruled firm.

Copper Sulphate.—Commercial demand well maintained. Market position favorable, and prices firm.

Copperas. — Supplies limited, and selling restricted to regular channels. Prices unaltered.

Ethyl Chloride.—Market a routine affair. Prices without change.

Feldspar.—Steady to firm price tone, with usual consumers providing moderate interest.

Fluorspar.—Market continued highly competitive. Buying was moderately active.

Glauber's Salt.—Buying held at fair levels. Prices displayed no change.

Lead Acetate.—Prices remain the same, with dealings routine.

Lead Nitrate.—No new price developments, but tone was one of firmness. Transactions moderate.

Lime.—Buying steady. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Magnesite.—Market remained in a firm position. Supplies here limited.

Manganese Dioxide. — Withdrawals routine against contracts. Prices firm.

Molybdenum Metal Powder.—Steady inquiry. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Nickel Salts.—Good movement. The market lacked any change with tone firm.

Phosphorus.—Position of red about the same, with selling limited. Fair demand for yellow.

Potash Carbonate.—Sellers renewing contracts for 1941 on same basis. Demand steady.

Potash, Caustic.—Little difficulty encountered in signing contracts for next year at current levels. Shipments moderately active.

Potash Chlorate.—Selling confined to regular channels for normal needs. Prices firm.

Potash Cyanide.—Moderate inquiry for domestic material. Quotations firm.

Potash Perchlorate.—Market a routine affair. Prices rule firm.

Potash Permanganate.—Interest was steady. Prices were unchanged.

Salt.—Prices firm, and shipments moved at a satisfactory pace.

Saltcake.—Market position firm, and shipments steady.

Saltpeter.—Demand irregular. Quotations well sustained.

Soda Acetate. — Dealings routine. Prices underwent no alteration.

Soda Ash.—Buying moderately active against contracts. Normal export inquiry. Prices unchanged.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Usual consumers made fair size replacements. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Soda Bisulphite.—Steady to firm price tone. Business moderate.

Soda, Caustic.—Basic consumers entered market steadily. Moderate export demand. Prices lacked change.

Soda Chlorate. — Steady interest, with shipments confined to regular sources. Prices firm.

Soda Cyanide. — Active demand. Market firm, and prices without change.

Soda Hydrosulphite. — Consumers made necessary replacements as a rule. Quotations rule firm.

Soda Metasilicate. — Shipments steady. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Soda Nitrite.—A satisfactory demand remained in evidence. Prices well maintained.

Soda Phosphate.—Demand was moderate against contracts. Prices held unchanged.

Soda Pyrophosphate.—Regular consumers exerted sufficient interest to keep market in firm position.

Soda Silicate.—Buying held at good levels. Quotations displayed no change.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Demand for domestic continued steady. Sellers following policy of supplying normal needs. Prices firm.

Soda Stannate.—Prices declined ½c,. ranging from 33c. to 33½c. per pound. Buying steady.

Soda Sulphide.—Business moderately active. Prices unchanged and firm.

Strontium Nitrate. — Prices firm. Transactions routine.

Sulphur, Refined. — One leading seller accepting contracts for 1941 shipments at current levels, subject to quarterly adjustments. Demand spotty.

Tin Salts.—Fractional declines occurred in most tin derivatives. Tin crystals ½c. lower at 38½c. to 39c. per pound; anhydrous stannous chloride off ½c. at 47½c. to 48c. per pound and anhydrous tetrachloride ¼c. lower at 25c. per pound. Straits metal eased to 51⅜c. per pound. World tin production in September totaled 22,600 tons, against 19,100 in August, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Zinc Chloride.—Shipments routine against contracts. Prices rule firm.

Zinc Sulphate.—Buying held at moderate levels, with quotations well maintained.

Acids

Withdrawals proceeded steadily against contracts in the market for mineral acids last week. Many consumers have expanded commitments to meet larger production requirements, and volume was held at satisfactory levels in basic materials. The position of a few acids such as formic, nitric and oxalic were regarded as very strong, and sellers were inclined to book business for normal requirements. No word was forthcoming concerning prices for next year. The tone of the market was steady to firm.

Demand for sulphuric acid has undergone a decided expansion in certain lines. Steel producers have stepped up their allotments against contracts. Meanwhile, buyers are holding down on quantity for any expansion not covered by contracts. Some manufacturers of acid were reported to have bought acid in the open market to take care of their contractual obligations.

Abietic.—Buying only fair. Prices without alteration.

Acetic.—Shipments moderately active. Steady to firm price tone.

Acetic Anhydride.—Demand fairly steady. Quotations without change.

Battery.—Withdrawals were routine. Prices the same.

Chromic.—Steady movement. Prices unchanged and firm.

Formic.—Market position firm, and transactions moderately active.

Gallic.—Business was conservative. Prices retained their firmness.

Hydrofluoric. — Moderate demand. No change disclosed in the quotations.

Lactic.—The call was irregular, and prices remain the same.

Mixed.—Buying steady. Prices are without alteration.

Muriatic.—Interest continued satisfactory, and prices were firm.

Naphthenic. — Prices nominal, and shipments moderate.

Nitric.—Market position continued firm, and shipments steady.

Oxalic.—Prices firm, selling restricted to regular channels.

Phosphoric.—Buying routine. Prices steady to firm.

Sulphuric. — Commitments against contracts continued steady. No change occurred in the prices, and a steady to firm tone predominated.

—Continued on page 30

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Gardinol Corp. Offering Concentrated Detergent

A new concentrated detergent, "Modinal" D, is announced by the Gardinol Corporation, Wilmington, Del. The strength of the product, greater than that of "Modinal" ES, will permit economies which will broaden its use, the company says.

The new detergent, almost equally efficient in hard and soft water, is a wetting and penetrating agent, dyeing assistant and general all around surface active agent, according to the company. It is recommended for all fibers. Sales agents for the detergent are Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

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Heavy Chemicals

Acids

—Continued from page 29

Baltimore, Oct. 30.—Market for sulphuric acid retains the characteristics that have distinguished it for weeks and even months past. Buyers are limited mainly to those consumers who placed contracts near the close of 1939 and who still call for delivery on these contracts at the stipulated figures. The nominal figures are still at $12 per ton for 60-degree, and at $15 per ton for 66-degree acid. The current quotations on oleum still range around the nominal figure of $17 per ton for 20 percent material.

Insecticides

Trading in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides followed a typical seasonal course. There was little feature to the demand, with dullness characterizing practically all the important materials. All the business was confined to the Southern states and the Southwest. Export business held at about normal levels. The market was again devoid of any new price developments, and the tone remained steady to firm.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Business dull. Prices unchanged and firm.

Calcium Acetate.—Prices remain the same. Business without feature.

Lead Arsenate.—Market lacked any new developments, with trading quiet.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Interest only fair. Prices steady to firm.

Zinc Arsenite. — Demand slow. Prices failed to change.

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Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Spread of War Has Little Effect on Tanning Materials —Chinese Nutgalls Easier—Myrobalans Show Decline —Bichromate Contract Prices Looked for Shortly

Demand for dyestuffs textile and leather chemicals was irregular last week. Consumers appeared less disposed to order freely, and watched developments here and abroad. The outlook for most basic consuming industries continued cheerful. Tanners were more cautious in making commitments despite the fact they were large buyers of hides recently. Demand from the textile trades held up well, especially for sizing materials. Less activity was reported for chemicals, while natural dyestuffs were taken in a routine way.

Some word concerning contract prices for next year in such chemicals as bichromates and prussiates were looked for shortly after the election. Demand for bichromates slackened a little late in the month; export demand held up pretty well. Shipments to the United Kingdom were not experiencing much delay, while other inquiries were subject to closer scrutiny before being approved by the government.

Chinese nutgalls and myrobalans supplied the only price changes in raw tanning materials. The spread of war to Greece had little effect; shipments of valonia have been stopped because of shipping difficulties before the war, while Italy placed a ban on export of sumac some time ago.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Myrobalans, J1, $3 per ton.
J2, $4 per ton.
Nutgalls, Chinese, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
149.5	150.7	144.4	148.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Interest routine. Prices well sustained.

Alumina Chloride. — Consumers made fair commitments, and market was firm.

Ammonia Acetate.—Moderate demand. Prices without alteration.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Call confined to small lots as a rule.

Antimony Salts.—Trading continued dull, and prices were firm.

Chrome Acetate.—Dealings routine. Steady to firm price tone.

Potash Bichromate. — Withdrawals moderately active. Prices rule firm.

Potash Prussiate.—Little red available, while call for yellow was moderate. Prices firm.

Soda Bichromate.—Shipments fairly steady. Export demand satisfactory. Prices unchanged and firm.

Soda Prussiate.—Usual consumers entered market for fair size replacements. Quotations ruled firm.

Sulphonated Oils. — Castor prices highly competitive. Steady for firm tone prevailed in the olive and tallow. Buying moderate.

Zinc Dust.—Business spotty. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Small lots usually made up the call. Prices without change.

Cochineal.—Buying proceeded along routine lines. Prices rule firm.

Fustic.—Trading was moderate, and prices well sustained.

Hypernic.—Buying failed to broaden, but market retained its firmness.

Indigo.— No new developments. Business sluggish.

Logwood.—Transactions were routine. Prices remain firm.

Madder Dutch. — Business lacked much feature, while prices were the same.

Turmeric. — Market position firm, sellers usually restricted offerings to regular channels.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Demand steady. Market position favorable, and prices unchanged.

Albumen, Egg.—Quotations held unchanged, but tone was firm. Inquiries broaden, and shipments moderately active.

Corn, Sugar.—Buying spotty. Prices without change and firm.

Dextrin, Corn.—Bookings moderate, and prices steady to firm.

Egg Yolk.—Prices for domestic and imported hold firm. Demand fairly steady.

Sago Flour.—Inquiries reached the market in fair volume. Prices underwent no change.

Starch, Corn.—Consumers displayed moderate interest. Nothing new developed in the prices.

Starch, Potato.—Quotations lacked any change, while buying was slightly better.

Starch, Rice.—Shipments moved at a satisfactory pace in most directions. Prices steady to firm.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—A fair amount of replacement orders made their appearance. Prices ruled unchanged.

Starch Wheat.—Withdrawals irregular. Pricewise no change occurred.

Tapioca Flour.—Moderate inquiriy. Prices well sustained.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark.—Moderate movement against contracts. Prices firm.

Cutch. — Shipments routine. No change in the quotations.

Gambier.—Demand quiet. Supplies small, and prices firm.

Hemlock Bark. — Shipments fairly steady. Prices unchanged and firm.

Hematine.—Dealings routine. Prices underwent no alteration.

Mangrove Bark.—Prices well sustained while interest was only fair.

Myrobalans.—J1's $3 lower at $37 per ton; J2's declined $4 at $30 per ton. Buying conservative.

Nutgalls.—Chinese 1c. lower, ranging from 16c. to 17c. per pound; no change in Alleppo. Demand light.

Quebracho.—Demand steady. There was nothing new in the prices.

Quercitron. — Transactions routine. Prices rule firm.

Spruce.—Interest moderate. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Wattle Bark.—Nothing new developed in the prices. Business fair.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Price Problems In Defense

—Continued from page 3

or supplies before a shortage becomes acute and endangers our production as well as our price stability.

A year ago we feared shortages in the strategic materials which have to be imported. That fear has been largely dissipated by the work of the defense commission. Mr. Stettinius says that it is "the responsibility of the industrial materials division to see that none of these threatened shortages develop into actual shortages and block the defense program." A grand job has certainly been done on those strategic materials through opening up new sources, expanding our own production, developing substitutes or synthetic products, and encouraging conservation and reclamation. If we can do that with the strategic materials, is it too ambitious to attempt to achieve the same results with the critical and essential materials which are produced in this country? More important to this discussion, if we can avoid spiraling prices of the strategic materials why not the same results on domestic production? If we can, some of the bad buying and inventory building of a year ago are being repeated and the expressed intention of the defense commission is being discounted. I hope those who bet against our best interests in that way lose!

Perhaps we are unnecessarily alarmed just at present. We are certainly in a dangerous position so far as psychological factors are concerned. Fear of advancing prices, scarcities, and priorities may dim the memories of many who know the advantages of orderly production, selling and purchasing.

Self-Control Excellent

We have a fine price record so far. Take the last four periods when business activity has gone above the so-called "normal," and we find price behavior and price stability better than good at present. Those periods were from 1926 to 1929, late '36 and most of '37, the last few months of 1939 and during the past few months.

Our National Association of Purchasing Agents weekly index of wholesale commodity prices went above 90 in that first active period and it went to 86 in '37 while last year it went to 73, and on this surge of business activity, it reached 73 this week but is climbing. The August, 1939, figure was at a very low point, 64, which would hardly be satisfactory as a pegging point although the attempt has been made in Canada to base controlled prices on prewar figures.

Confirming that satisfactory price record we have the statement of Mr. Leon Henderson last week:—

"Today the price level is lower than it ever was when wheels of industry were turning fast. This I regard as the healthiest sign of our industrial well-being. Low, noninflationary prices are necessary for stability and strength—not only in the procurement of defense needs, but in the troubled days when this emergency is over. Again—this low, stable price level did not come into existence by accident. It resulted, again, from a national policy of allowing ample agricultural supplies, taken together with an insistence by government on low industrial prices and their adoption by business statesmen."

What should be a fair price and what is the defense commision policy? We have that too. Prices must be sufficiently high to secure the full production of the industry and induce expansion even though that price is, possibly, more than adequate for the most efficient units of the industry when operating at full production. Price changes, however, should be influenced by actual changes in essential costs and not by psychological factors. That policy can certainly be approved by our important business organizations and would hardly conflict with the views of any thinking businessman. It is a considerable change, however, from the policies and experience of the last war, and those records are probably responsible for the attitude of Congress where we find investigating committees already being authorized.

No Dictation—Yet

I have heard no discussion in Washington of an arbitrary price, that would be considered reasonable or fair, for our essential materials or of a date selected arbitrarily as a deadline for price adjustments regardless of changes in costs. We must remember, however, that in various government departments we have probably the best information available anywhere on costs, supplies, and capacity to produce. We also have historical and current records of profits and business practices, and estimates of costs and satisfactory prices that should develop the production required for an armament program. These reports in many cases have been made by advisory committees from industry as part of the industrial mobilization plan. That information is, of course, being found very useful and helpful in determining what are reasonable prices and what are unjustifiable advances.

I am speaking only of defense commission policy and facilities. If you try to rig prices on Uncle Sam and come into conflict with Mr. Thurman Arnold, my sympathy would be with my fellow government employee, of course. Between us, however, I have heard a prominent government official say:—"I wish to God we had more monopolies like the aluminum industry which has doubled production and reduced its prices."

If you are interested in the viewpoint of the industrial purchasing executive, the business survey committee of our association reported this week that the trend of prices is likely to be upward but with drastic changes the exception. It recommended that orders for excessive quantities be avoided to permit an orderly flow of materials as required for manufacturing operations.

If the government will schedule its

—Continued on page 62

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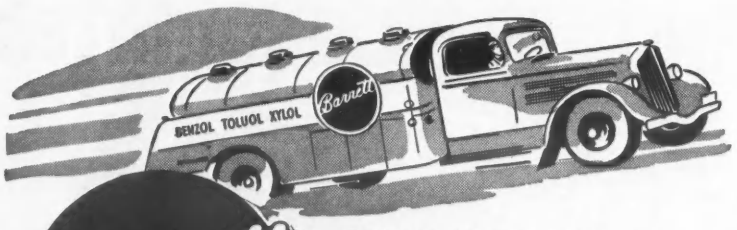

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Coaltar Chemicals

Benzol, Napthalene and Toluol Output Lower in September —September Light and Tar Oil Recovery Slightly Less —Coaltar Colors and Intermediates Taken Steadily

Shipments moved against contracts fairly steady in the market for most coaltar chemicals last week. There was little disposition to broaden commitments at this time. The usual month end influences, combined with the national elections were factors prompting many consumers to proceed a little cautiously. Some word was expected within the next week or two regarding 1941 contract prices for basic products.

Toluol continued to move steadily against contracts. September output showed a slight decline from the preceding month, but was considerable higher than a year ago. Benzol output also showed a decline, but was well above the same time last year. September output of naphthalene dropped sharply from August. Phenol was taken in good volume. Fair size replacements were reported for creosote oil. Buying of cresylic continued irregular. Coaltar intermediates and colors were bought steadily.

Coke produced in byproduct ovens during September totaled 4,627,401 tons, against 4,682,073 tons in August and 3,890,600 tons in September a year ago. Byproduct furnace plants, running at 91.9 percent of their capacity, increased their daily rate of production only 1.6 percent and drew 30,947 tons from their stocks on hand. Merchant plants, while running at 80.9 percent of capacity, increased their daily average output by 4 percent. The total stocks of byproduct coke on hand at the end of September stood at 2,057,536 tons, an increase of 1.5 percent over those at the beginning of the month. Coke was produced at 85 plants of which 80 made ammonia; 56 benzol; 53 toluol and 22 naphthalene, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Light oil recovery in September was 19,045,875 gallons, compared with 19,171,154 gallons in the preceding month and 15,777,647 gallons in September a year ago. Output for the first 9 months aggregated 159,921,570 gallons, contrasted with 117,974,227 gallons in the corresponding period last year. Tar oil production during September amounted to 58,433,825 gallons, compared with 58,116,752 gallons in August and 47,839,442 gallons in September, 1939. For the first 9 months output totaled 484,797,208 gallons, against 357,634,459 gallons in the like period a year ago.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.1	127.1	127.1	125.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Shipments against contracts steady. Prices unchanged. September output 11,054,000 gallons, against 11,296,000 gallons in August and 9,660,000 gallons in September a year ago. Production first nine months totaled 96,163,000 gallons, compared with 70,453,000 gallons in same period year ago.

Carbazole.—Business continued at a routine pace. Prices remain the same.

Coaltar.—Withdrawals made against contract fairly steady. Pricewise a firm tone predominated.

Creosote Oil. — Major consumers made fair size replacements to keep position of market firm. Prices were without change.

Cresols.—Nothing new occurred in prices. Business proceeded at a moderate pace.

Cresylic Acid.—Market received good support in some directions. Domestic quotations were unchanged and firm. Nothing new took place in the imported material.

Naphthalene.—Demand for crude was routine. The market fully retained its firmness. September production 5,608,000 pounds, against 6,773,000 pounds in August and 4,397,000 pounds in September, 1939.

Oil, Shingle Stain.—New business light. There was nothing new to report in the prices.

Phenol.—Shipments continued at an active pace. Prices were without change and tone of market held firm. Moderate export inquiry.

Pitch, Coaltar.—Market was a routine affair. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Pyridin.—Withdrawals were steady. Prices were well maintained.

Solvent Naphtha.—The call was moderate, and nothing new was disclosed in the prices.

Tar Acid Oils.—Interest fair. Prices lacked any change.

Toluol.—No further price developments took place. Shipments moved well against contracts. September output 2,230,000 gallons, against 2,324,000 gallons in August and 1,793,000 gallons in September a year ago.

Xylol. — Buying was moderate. Prices failed to change, and a steady to firm tone remained in evidence.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Moderate activity characterizes the general coaltar bases material market here. Shipments are reported making a fair showing. Most buyers want limited quantities. Benzol is reported in fair call, other materials quiet. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 14c. to 15c. per gallon; motor benzol, 9c. to 9¼c., nearby refineries; toluol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Dealings routine. Prices unchanged and firm.

Benzoic.—Fair interest, with quotations the same.

Broenner's.—New business light, and prices well sustained.

Cleve's. — Transactions moderate. Prices ruled firm.

Fumaric.—Inquiries satisfactory and market position firm.

Gamma.—Usual consumers made necessary replacements. Prices firm.

H.—Market strictly routine. Prices unaltered.

Laurent's.—Business spotty. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Maleic.—Shipments moderately active. Quotations firm.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Malic.—Buying fairly steady from regular channels.

Picramic.—The call was moderate, and prices remained the same.

Picric.—Market firm, and interest steady.

Salicylic.—Call for technical satisfactory, and prices the same.

Succinic. — Steady to firm price tone. Buying steady.

Sulphanilic. — Usual consumers made fair size replacements to keep market firm.

Tobias.—New business lacked expansion. Quotations rule firm.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Commitments steady. Prices failed to change.

Alphanaphthylamine. — Interest remained at fair levels. Prices firm.

Anilin.—Buying moderate against contracts. Prices unchanged.

Anthraquinone.—Shipments steady, and market remained firm.

Benzaldehyde. — Technical moved moderately, and prices were the same.

Benzidin Base.—Transactions routine. Nothing new occurred in the prices.

Betanaphthol.—Business fair. Quotations lacked any alteration.

Betanaphthylamine. — Prices firm, and trading was fairly steady.

Dimethylanilin. — Withdrawals moderately active. Prices unchanged.

Dinitrobenzene. — Usual consumers made replacements steadily.

Dinitrochlorobenzene. — Steady to firm price tone, with buying routine.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Demand fair. Quotations without change.

Dinitrophenol.—New business light. Prices remained firm.

Dinitrotoluene. — Business steady. Market retained its firm position.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Prices unchanged, and transactions modest.

Nitronaphthalene.—Steady interest. No change in the prices.

Orthochloroanilin. — Business proceeded along mbderate lines.

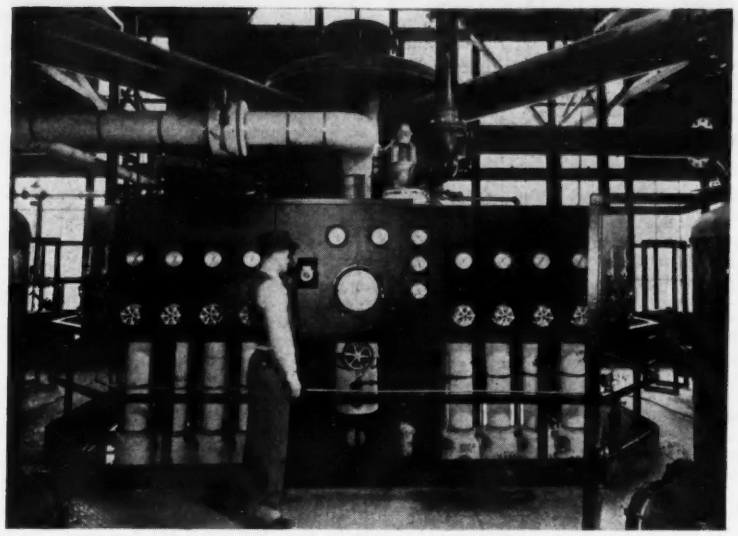
Orthocresol.—Demand steady and prices unchanged.

—*Continued on page* 34

Durez Starts Production of Synthetic Phenol

—*Continued from page* 3

of the products of the reaction. This is accomplished by continuous fractional condensation whereby the chlorinated benzenes and part of the unreacted benzenes are collected in liquid form for the separate recovery, by continuous fractional distillation, of benzene, monochlorobenzene and a mixture of the polychlorobenzenes. A part of the balance of unreacted benzene vapor is condensed for reuse, in a final condenser, while the remainder is recovered by scrubbing the tail gases with an organic absorbing liquid from which benzene is continuously distilled and condensed for reuse.



Control Panel for First Stage of Raschig Phenol Process. Vapor Mixer in center rear. Recovered Acid Evaporators on right and left.

First Stage System

In practice the first stage system operates by drawing the first stage reactants in the vapor state, at slight negative pressure, in succession, through contact chambers, a fractional condensing tower, and a final condenser. When and as conversion to form first stage products take place, these products condense and are removed from the fractional condenser, which operates at a temperature slightly above the boiling point of benzene. The benzene vapors which pass from the fractional condenser are then condensed and recovered from the final condenser and tail gas recovery system.

The reaction in the second stage of the process proceeds at 425°C., is endothermic, and represented by the equation:

$$C_6H_5Cl + H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_5OH + HCl$$

Similarly, it is declared, about ten percent of the monochlorobenzene is converted in one pass through the catalyst and since more water is present than given by the equation, and traces of side reaction products are formed, the actual products formed in the second stage reaction are:—Phenol, hydrochloric acid, water, oxydiphenyl and diphenyl ether.

Here also several orderly steps are required to effect the separation and recovery of these products. By heat interchange between the sensible heat of the products of the reaction and the azeotropic vapor mixture of the reactants, the products are first cooled to about 200°C. and then further cooled in a fractional condenser by being required to vaporize a liquid mixture of the reactants. Next by further fractional condensation a dilute hydrochloric acid, containing about five percent of the phenol formed, is condensed and recovered.

Leaving the fractional condenser the vapors contain about ninety-five percent of the phenol formed, together with all the azeotropic mixture of the reactants and from which the phenol is dissolved by scrubbing with hot water under temperature conditions such that the azeotropic vapor mixture of the reactants remains in the vapor state to be later heated to reaction temperature and passed through the second stage contact chambers.

Second Stage Reaction

The products of the second stage reaction are thus collected in the form of a recovered HCl solution containing dissolved phenol and a water solution of phenol. These phenol solutions are separately extracted in continuous counter-current fashion, by benzene, which extraction step constitutes the entry point for the benzene required in the first stage reaction. After benzene extraction to remove phenol the recovered HCl solution passes to HCl vaporizers to supply that reactant of the first stage reaction while the extracted water solution of phenol is reheated, stripped of benzene, which is condensed and recovered, and then cycles back to the phenol scrubber to absorb more phenol.

The combined benzene-phenol solutions from the extraction steps pass to a continuous fractionating still.

—*Continued on page* 34

TAR ACIDS

Phenol • Cresol Cresylic Acid

TAR ACID OILS

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SYNTHETIC RESINS
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DISINFECTANTS
PLASTICIZERS
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Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 33

Orthonitroanilin.—Moderate inquiry and tone of the market held firm.

Orthotoluidin.—Buying steady for moderate quantities as a rule.

Paranisidin.—Business lacked expansion, but market remained firm.

Paranitrochlorobenzene.—Prices unchanged and firm. Buying moderate.

Paranitrotoluene.—Prices hold firm and commitments fairly steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Demand good. Market position firm and prices unchanged.

Schaeffer's Salt.—Demand only fair and prices well sustained.

Toluidin.—Prices remain firm and buying was fairly steady.

Coaltar Colors

Movement of various coaltar colors proceeded at steady levels last week. Buying did not broaden appreciably, however, but replacement orders came from basic consuming industries in satisfactory quantities against contracts. The outlook here continued favorable for the remainder of the year at least, with the textile industry providing a good interest as a result of government buying under the national defense program. Producers were receiving some fair size export inquiries, although shipments have declined a great deal from the abnormal levels of a year ago. There was little to report in the way of price fluctuations and the tone of the market was steady to firm.

Trade Ass'n Executives Told of Defense Needs

—*Continued from page* 5

for skilled workers, Lieut. Col. Frank J. McSherry, deputy of the National Defense Advisory Commission, asked industry to make note of the needs for workers and transmit that information to the schools.

Other speakers were George A. Renard, secretary of the National Association of Purchasing Agents and consultant of the defense commission; W. Gibson Carey, jr., president of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company and former president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Durez to Sell Surplus Phenol Through W.S. Gray

William S. Gray & Co., this city, has been appointed the sales agent for the surplus supply of the phenol production of the Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., No. Tonawanda, N. Y. The Gray organization announced that it is soliciting domestic business on contracts for 1941 as well as inquiries from foreign countries. William S. Gray & Co. has been established since 1880 and will now carry local stock of phenol in addition to their other lines of solvents and naval stores.

DuPont Has New Varnish

A new finish, "Super-Clear Varnish" which is designed for use on floors, interior trim and woodwork, and exterior work not completely exposed to the elements, has been announced by the finishes division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

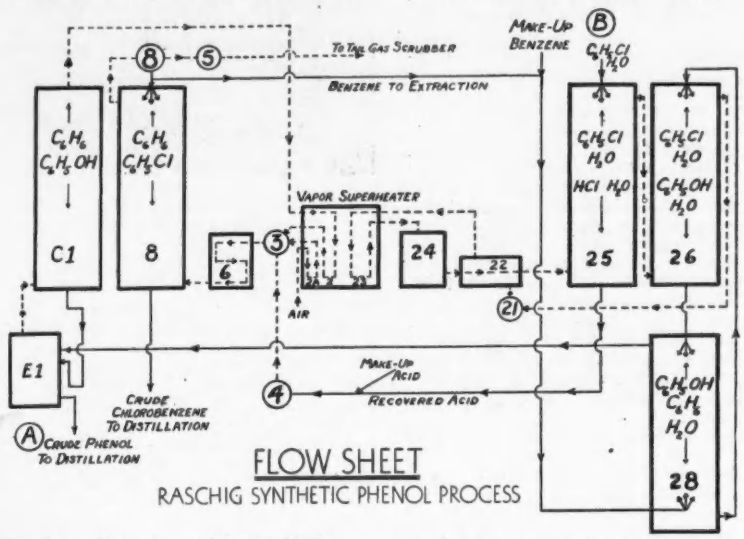
Durez Starts Production of Synthetic Phenol

—*Continued from page* 33

The distillate from this column delivers benzene vapor to constitute that reactant of the first stage reaction while the out-flow from this column consists of crude phenol which is subsequently recovered in pure state by continuous vacuum distillation.

In practice the second stage system operates by cycling the reactants in vapor state, at slight negative pressure, in succession through contact chambers, heat interchangers, a vapor superheater, a fractional condensing tower and a scrubbing tower. When and as conversion to form second stage products takes place, these products condense and are collected from the fractional condenser and the scrubbing tower. Throughout the second stage system efficient heat interchange principles are utilized to avoid condensation and re-evaporation of the reactants and to utilize the sensible heat of the products of the reaction.

A picturization of the operation of the process is gained by reference to



the flow sheet, in which liquid flows are shown by solid lines and vapor flows by broken lines.

Starting at (A)—E1 is a steam-heated tubular evaporator which is boiling benzene, from a mixture of benzene and phenol, into fractionating column C1. The benzene vapor passes through a tubular heater 2, in the vapor superheater, and then into vapor mixer 3. Hydrochloric acid is boiling from 4 into vapor mixer 3 and the air is being drawn into vapor mixer 3 through tubular heater 2A, in the vapor superheater.

The mixture of these three vapors in proper proportion and at a temperature of about 205° C. passes into contact chamber 6 where chlorination takes place. The products from chamber 6 pass into scrubbing tower 8 wherein condensation to liquid form takes place to form crude chlorobenzene which flows from the bottom of tower 8 to storage for subsequent continuous fractional distillation.

Above tower 8 is condenser 8 which condenses benzene vapor driven off in the tower, part of this distillate is used as reflux for the tower while the balance is used to extract phenol in the second stage. Item 5 is a suction fan which draws the reactants through the first stage system. This fan discharges into a scrubbing tower in which benzene is absorbed from the tail gasses by a hydrocarbon oil from which the dissolved benzene is continuously distilled for reuse.

Starting at (B)—a mixture of pure chlorobenzene and water is added into the top of scrubbing column 25 within which the products of the second stage reaction are circulated by a turboblower (21). The temperature conditions in column 25 are maintained such that the azeotropic mixture of chlorobenzene and water is formed to augment the vapors leaving the column. The excess water added at this point absorbs the HCl from the vapors and the recovered HCl solution flows from the bottom to be vaporized in the first stage system at 4.

The vapors leaving the top of column 25 consist of chlorobenzene, water and phenol and pass into the bottom of the phenol washer 26 which is refluxed with hot water to dissolve out the phenol and which is operated at a temperature such that the azeotropic mixture of chlorobenzene and water remains in the vapor state. The phenol-water solution leaving the bottom of column 26 is passed through extractor 28 wherein the phenol is extracted by benzene. The phenol-benzene extract from the top of extractor 28 flows to evaporator E1 to supply the benzene vapor for the first stage while the crude phenol from the evaporator is sent to storage for subsequent purification by continuous vacuum distillation.

The chlorobenzene - water vapor leaving the top of column 26 is picked up by turbo-blower 21 and passed through tubular heat exchanger 22 to be raised in temperature by absorbing heat from the hot products of the second stage reaction coming from contact chamber 24. Leaving exchanger 22 the reactants lack about 100 C. in temperature so they are passed through tubular heater 23 in the vapor superheater and then directly into the second stage contact chambers 24. Leaving chambers 24 the hot products exchange sensible heat with the incoming reactants and are thereby partly cooled. From the heat exchangers 22 the products go directly to the bottom of the acid recovery tower 25.

Official Chemists Take Up Cosmetics

—*Continued from page* 5

chairman, and a number of subjects were assigned to other chemists for study. Some methods for analyzing certain cosmetics and coloring matters are already in use or may be adapted from other fields, and a number of these were discussed and recommended for tentative approval pending collaborative study.

Vitamin testing, which has been on the program for some years, was given the status of a special section because of the necessity of developing methods for determining the presence of vitamins in drugs, as well as in foods. Dr. E. M. Nelson, of the United States Food and Drug Administration, is general referee of this section.

The annual address of the president, the only item on the program not a discussion of some specific technical matter, was delivered by Dr. W. W. Skinner on the subject of anlytical science and the work of the association. After tracing the history of the association, he defended it against the criticism that it is too deliberative and overcautious in adopting new methods. At the same time, Dr. Skinner warned against what he termed "mental sclerosis," and urged members to utilize new tools of analysis. The speaker predicted that science is entering an era of new physical methods of analysis which would revolutionize testing methods. He mentioned such instruments as the hydrogen-ion meter, calorimeter, and microanalysis apparatus, and urged use of these and other devices to study trace elements in various commodities.

Fertilizer chemists attending the convention were the guests at a dinner given by the chemical control committee of the National Fertilizer Association.

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Quotations on Dry White Lead Advanced—Soybean Protein Prices Lowered—Slight Slackening Reported for Many Materials —Most Markets Firm—Rosin and Turpentine Steady

The advance in the prices on dry white lead, which became effective November 1, featured the market for raw paint materials last week. Demand was fairly good during the period, the change occurring too late in the week to give any indication as to what effect it will have on the market. Other pigments, with the possible exception of zinc oxides and titaniums, were attracting less buying attention, but as this was expected business was still considered satisfactory.

Also effective November 1, soybean protein prices were lowered fractionally. There was a much better demand for domestic and Argentine casein, production of the former still being below normal. Due to increasing costs, an advance in quotations is expected in the near future, possibly this week. Dry color activity was holding well, although slackening tendencies were noted for some materials. Varnish gums were firm at primary and local markets and demand was normal. Glues remained in heavy call with hide material firm and bone glues very strong.

A firm tone continued to feature the naval stores situation, further advances occurring in prices for both rosin and turpentine. The movement from the interior to primary centers failed to show any increase and daily offerings were comparatively light. The government continued to supply rosin but remained out of the market as a seller of turpentine. No material broadening of business was reported but some improvement was noted here in the inquiry for moderate quantities. The contract movement was steady.

Price Changes

Advanced

Lead, white, dry, ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, 8c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, 2c. to 9c. per gal.

Reduced

Soybean protein, bgs., ½c. per lb., f.o.b. Chi.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
126.8	**126.2**	**126.2**	**131.2**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Sales for December shipments of pig lead were more noted in the market during the period under review. November sales were reported practically completed. Buying continued on a good scale. Prices were firm and unchanged at New York and East St. Louis. Conditions in the market for slab zinc were unchanged, with demand remaining very heavy and offerings light. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 26 to November 1, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0550@.0555	$0.0535	..* .. ..
Monday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Wedn'sd'y.	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Friday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 26 to November 1, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0765	$0.0725	..* .. ..
Monday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..
Friday	.0765	.0725	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Antimony White.—Fairly good demand. Offerings still light. Price firm and unchanged.

Flake White.—Moderate call. Price steady.

Litharge. — Business still active. Prices unchanged.

Lithopone.—Continued good movement reported. Inquiries less numerous. Prices firm and unchanged.

Metronite Pigment.—Normal movement of stocks. Price firm.

Orange Mineral.—Slight slackening in trade reported. Business still satisfactory and normal for season. Price steady.

Red Lead.—Buyers not as active as in previous weeks. Demand remained fairly good. Prices firm and unchanged for all grades.

Titanium Pigments.—Heavy demand remained in the market. Shipments in large volume. Slight let-up expected. Prices firm and unchanged.

White Lead.—Prices advanced ¼c. per pound. Basic carbonate material now sold at 7½c. per pound for car lot delivery to West and Southwest and 7¼c. for delivery to other points. Less car lot prices are 7¾c. and 7½c. per pound, respectively. Basic sulphate delivered to West and Southwest in carload lots is 6¾c. per pound and to other points 6½c. Smaller quantities are 7c. to 6¾c. per pound, respectively. White lead-in-oil prices remained unchanged.

Zinc Oxides.—Demand for this pigment continued to be heavy and shipments during the week were in large volume. Inquiries for the future were somewhat off. Prices were firm and unrevised.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Market normal. Prices firm.

Asphaltum.—Little of new interest. Demand routine. Prices unchanged.

Barytes.—Shipments regular and fairly large for this time of year. Stocks and offerings normal. Prices firm and unchanged.

Bentonite. — Fair movement of stocks to consumers. Inquiries holding well. Price steady and unrevised.

Blanc Fixe.—Moderate call for supplies. Prices firm.

Chalk.—Tone of the market was firm with demand fairly satisfactory.

Charcoal.—Granular softwood ma-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Oil Blue B-5199 **Oil Scarlet II**
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terial continued in good call. Prices steady and unchanged.

China Clay. — Moderately good movement. Prices firm.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Demand less conservative. Prices firm and unchanged.

Feldspar. — Active buying interest reported. Price steady.

Fullers Earth.—Business normal. No changes in price.

Graphite.—Routine call for supplies. Prices steady.

Marble Flour. — No broadening of demand. Price firm.

Mica.—Normal movement into consuming channels. Inquiries for future holding well. Prices firm and unrevised.

Talc.—Demand up to expectations. Prices steady .

Tripoli. — Routine .movement of stocks. Price steady.

Whiting.—Buying less conservative. Shipments slightly heavier. Prices firm and unchanged.

Woodflour.—Imported material unavailable. Domestic grades in good call and shipments regular. Prices steady and unrevised.

Driers

Demand for supplies of stearates and palmitates held to good levels during the period under review. Movement was mostly on contract. There was little new business. Inquiries were holding well. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Naval Stores

A firm tone continued to prevail much of the time last week in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine. The latter commodity again moved up into new high ground for the season and the trend of all grades of rosin was also upward with the dark descriptions showing rather conspicuous strength. B grades rose 15 cents early in the week to the basis of $1.70 per 100 pounds, a further increase in the price being recorded later in the period.

The recent sharp advances have failed thus far to bring about any material increase in offerings, though certain grades of rosin were available last week in somewhat larger volume than in the previous period. As a rule, however, sellers were still reserved. The government continued to supply rosin but there was no pressure of offerings from that or any other source. The impression existed in some quarters that the recent sharp advance in turpentine may bring the government back into the markets as a seller in the not distant future but supplies from that source were still lacking last week.

According to some in the trade there is little prospect of any material increase in offerings of turpentine from sources other than the government during the remainder of the season. Stocks of the 1939 and 1940 turpentine crops under government control are put at around an aggregate total of 80,000 barrels, but supplies in other quarters are believed to be unusually light for this period of the year and new production during the remainder of the current naval stores season is expected to be on a steadily diminishing scale, with the total output for the last five months of the year considerably smaller than in the corresponding period in the previous season.

No broadening of new business in rosin and turpentine was noted last week, but there were reports of some increase in the volume of orders for moderate lots. A steady movement into consuming channels on contracts was reported and the indications were still said to point to a material increase in consumption over last year, especially in the case of rosin. In such circumstances sentiment concerning the outlook for business and prices during the next few months was rather optimistic despite the war abroad and the prevailing uncertainty concerning the result of the national election in this country.

Turpentine.—A further advance in the South was reflected in the local market, with an increase noted in the inquiry though actual business was apparently still along conservative lines. Receipts and offerings in the South continued light.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—Following is a

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record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents.	Gallons Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	32¼	8,350	40	287	10,796
Tuesday	32½	9,200	287	347	10,736
Wednesday	32½	7,400	127	195	10,668
Thursday	32¾	2,500	305	...	10,973
Friday	32¾	6,200	73	...	11,046

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 30.—Turpentine stock 23,773 barrels.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 26.—Turpentine stock 10,153 barrels.

Chicago—Nov. 1

The turpentine market is fairly firm, with buying rather limited. Five-drum lots, 42c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 47c.; single drums, 45c.; single barrels, 50c.

Rosin.—The ruling tone was firm here in company with the primary market, where the trend of prices was again upward. Business in the local market was still generally of a conservative character, but an increase was noted in some quarters in the volume of orders received for moderate lots.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$1.70	$1.75	$1.75	$1.80	$1.80
D	...	1.74	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.83
E	...	1.81	1.82	1.84	1.86	1.87
F	...	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.86	1.87
G	...	1.78	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84
H	...	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.85
I	...	1.78	1.80	1.81	1.80	1.86
K	...	1.82	1.85	1.87	1.91	1.95
M	...	1.85	1.88	1.92	1.96	2.00
N	...	1.90	1.94	1.95	2.00	2.05
WG	...	2.30	2.30	2.33	2.38	2.41
WW	...	2.67	2.67	2.72	2.75	2.75
X	...	2.67	2.67	2.72	2.75	2.75
	Barrels					
Sales	...	177	189	289	150	156
Receipts	...	673	981	916	316	360
Shipments	...	516	1,864	327	...	...
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	158,296

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 30.—Rosin stock 317,616 barrels.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 26.—Rosin stock 51,871 barrels.

Chicago—Nov. 1

The rosin market here reflects a generally firm and healthy situation, although actual business is restricted to moderate lots. B grade, $2.85 per lot of 100 pounds, net; G grade, $2.85; M grade, $2.97; W.W. grade, $3.95.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady movement to local and other consumers. Tone firm.

Pitch.—Local spot market firm. Stocks moderate. Demand fairly active.

Rosin Oil.—Firmer with basic material. Demand somewhat more active.

Tar.—Contract movement steady. Transient trade fairly active. Market firm.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Good call, with most movement on contract. Price steady.

Bone Black.—Slightly narrower demand recorded. Shipments off. Prices firm and unchanged.

Carbon Black.—Demand continued to slacken, which was expected due to the heavy trading in the past several weeks. Purchasing was still in satisfactory volume. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Carmine No. 40.—Fair call. Price steady.

Chrome Colors.—There was little less interest in offerings, but shipments held to satisfactory levels during the week. Inquiries were less numerous. Prices were firm and unrevised.

Iron Blues.—Buyers' activity continued to lend a firm tone to these colors. Shipments were regular and in fairly large volume. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Mercuric Oxides.—Routine call for small-sized lots. New business slack. Prices steady.

Ocher.—Routine and firm.

Sienna.—Normal demand was reported. Prices were steady.

Ultramarine Blue.—Contract deliveries were in smaller volume last week, shipments in several previous weeks having been exceedingly large. New business was small. Prices were firm and unrevised.

Umber.—Normal movement to consumers. Prices steady.

Lacquer Materials

Business continued at a steady pace in the market for most lacquer materials and solvents last week. Consumers made fair size replacements against contracts, while interest in the spot market was satisfactory also. Acetone continued to move well, with a good amount of export inquiries still prevalent. Butyl alcohol and acetate was taken moderately. Dealings in diamyl and dibutyl phthlate were routine. Ethyleneglycol was in good demand. Shipments of methyl acetate were steady. Prices continued unchanged, and the tone was firm.

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"Flowed-In"
...GASKETS
IN THE PAILS
YOU BUY
DEWEY & ALMY CHEMICAL CO.
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

SLCo
Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products
STANDARD
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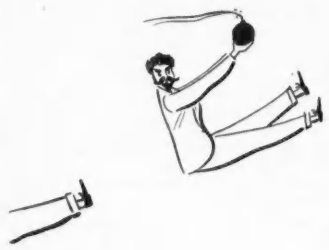
HUNTINGTON WEST VIRGINIA


all
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Purity assured you by rigid technical control in the modern Crosby plant! Crosby Pine Oil is closely fractionated, has high phenol coefficient. Its sweet odor is noteworthy. And manufacturers testify that it produces smooth and stable white emulsions in water.
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IMPERIAL COLORS
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THEIR PERFORMANCE
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Pigment Color Division GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America
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For Package Stability, Uniform Quality
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TRIED, TESTED, PROVEN
THE SYNTHETIC RESIN SOLVENT
Water White
HIGH FLASH
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
ONLY HIGH FLASH HAS GIVEN YOU
- Slow, even, uniform evaporation.
- Mild, pleasant odor.
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- Ease of flow, brushing, leveling.
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MACHINES TO CUT ½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. LETTERS

CUTS PAPER SHIPPING STENCILS

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Shawnee DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue

KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Production of nitrocellulose sheets, rods and tubes during September amounted to 1,093,286 pounds, and shipments 1,113,418 pounds, compared with 1,164,338 and 1,156,448 pounds, respectively, in September, 1939. Production for the first nine months this year aggregated 8,649,537 pounds, as against 9,608,741 pounds in the corresponding period a year ago, according to statistics released by the Department of Commerce.

Acetone.—Shipments moved well against contracts to keep market in healthy position. Satisfactory export inquiry. Prices unchanged.

Alcohol, Butyl.—Movement of secondary and normal fairly steady. No new price developments took place.

Butyl Acetate.—Consumers exerted a satisfactory interest in the market. No change was disclosed in the quotations and the tone was steady to firm.

Cellulose Acetate.—Business moderately active. Prices without alteration. September output, 826,248 pounds; shipments, 754,786 pounds, against 705,640 and 676,669 pounds, respectively in September, 1939.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Dealings were along routine lines. Prices underwent no change.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Interest was moderate, and tone of market held firm.

Dichlorethyl Ether.—Buying was fairly steady in most directions. Pricewise a firm tone prevailed.

Ethyl Acetate.—Consumers made fair size replacements to keep market in satisfactory position.

Ethyleneglycol.—Demand good, and prices displayed no change.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Spot and contract withdrawals moderately active. Nothing new occurred in the quotations.

Methyl Acetate.—Prices unchanged, with tone steady to firm. Shipments steady.

Nitrocellulose. — Withdrawals held moderately active and prices were well sustained.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Usual consumers entered the market for replacements quite steadily. Prices failed to change and tone was firm.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales Down

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in September, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $35,327,356. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1939 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1940.						
January	$28,666,635	$13,519,867	$12,317,340	$8,369,445	$3,394,895	$2,799,428
February	26,537,573	13,042,764	11,146,277	7,584,649	3,561,628	2,348,532
March	31,592,093	16,144,606	12,639,821	8,681,802	3,958,019	2,807,666
April	37,656,398	20,188,957	13,849,723	9,851,848	3,997,875	3,617,718
May	43,463,222	24,943,448	14,150,310	10,146,311	4,003,999	4,369,464
June	37,897,861	21,718,413	12,582,231	9,052,581	3,529,650	3,597,217
July	35,553,580	19,573,840	12,732,233	9,611,083	3,121,150	3,247,507
August	36,441,511	19,302,935	13,651,210	9,703,492	3,947,718	3,487,366
September	35,327,356	18,416,711	13,458,969	9,237,834	4,221,135	3,451,676
Totals (9 mos.).	$313,136,229	$166,881,541	$116,528,114	$82,239,045	$34,289,069	$29,726,574
1939.						
January	$25,166,042	$12,496,706	$10,269,334	$6,942,879	$3,326,455	$2,400,002
February	25,399,464	13,145,314	10,019,901	6,777,622	3,242,279	2,234,249
March	32,888,357	17,656,995	12,112,220	8,278,015	3,834,205	3,119,142
April	33,999,205	18,862,040	11,843,829	8,581,577	3,262,252	3,293,336
May	41,853,977	25,436,932	12,578,360	9,259,538	3,318,822	3,838,685
June	38,504,857	22,341,180	12,585,957	9,328,873	3,257,084	3,577,720
July	30,758,617	17,215,946	10,713,443	7,982,902	2,730,541	2,829,228
August	34,448,530	19,046,555	12,153,308	8,842,098	3,311,210	3,248,667
September	38,379,427	21,413,297	13,381,467	9,539,705	3,841,762	3,584,663
Totals (9 mos.).	$301,398,476	$167,614,965	$105,657,819	$75,533,209	$30,124,610	$28,125,692
Totals (year)..	394,508,431	213,749,249	144,097,231	102,405,167	41,692,064	36,661,951

Shellac

Shellac prices at home and abroad remained very steady last week. The market appeared to have considerable support from buyers of moderate quantities, and there was closer adherence to quoted prices throughout the period. Calcutta displayed substantial strength at all times. Russian interest in this market continued, notwithstanding the heavy buying done recently for Soviet account. In fact, the USSR news agency known as Tass is seeking daily posting on prices, but none in this market seem disposed to give out any information. This interest suggests that Russia may engage in further operations on this market in the future.

Varnish Gums

Copals. — Movement moderately good. Normal call. Prices firm.

Dammars.—Tone firm at primary and local markets. Demand steady and normal.

Elemi.—Demand fair. Prices firm.

Synthetic Resins

Movement to consumers was normal and satisfactory to prominent producers last week. Ester gum was in good call with most shipments on contract. There was a small amount of new business. All prices were firm and unchanged.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Better demand for domestic material reported. Tone much firmer but no advances recorded. Increase expected due to increasing costs. Production still below normal. Argentine product in good demand and also firmer. July production in Argentina was 1,289 metric tons, bringing the total output during the first seven months to 10,749, compared with 9,163 in the similar period of 1939. Stocks on hand at the end of July amounted to 8,102 metric tons, against 9,002 on July 31, 1939.

Glues.—Bone glues continued to be very strong but no advances were recorded. Hide glues were firm. There was an active demand for both grades.

Soybean Protein.—Effective November 1, reduced ½c. per pound to 11½c. for car lots; 11¾c. for 20,000 to 40,000 pounds; 12c. for 100 to 20,000 pounds, and 15c. for less than 100 pounds. Prices are f.o.b. Chicago.

Plastics Merchandising Role Described by Clint Blount

The relation of plastics to merchandising was described by Clint Blount, assistant sales manager of the Bakelite Corporation, before a meeting of the Advertising and Selling Alumni of the Advertising Club of New York on October 22.

The sales appeal of many well-known products has been greatly increased by the use of plastics in the form of containers, bottle caps, articles, trims, paints, and coatings, Mr. Blount stated. The durability, attractive design, and color of the plastics, he said, give articles made of them an appeal to the shopper which is reflected in greater sales.

The light weight of plastic materials was declared to be particularly sought-after where weight is a determining factor in the desirability of an article. Mr. Blount showed a telephone box which was adopted by United States battleships for its extremely light weight, when compared with the old, heavy brass boxes. While plastics can be substituted for metals in some cases, Mr. Blount warned that they are not suitable for all uses.

An industrial film accompanying the talk showed the manufacture of Bakelite resinoids and some of the many ways in which they can be used.

Wisconsin Licensing Of Painters Upheld

Milwaukee, Oct. 28, 1940

Municipal court here has upheld the constitutionality of the Wisconsin State Painters' Licensing Law in a test case brought by appeal from district court by a painter who was convicted and fined on a charge of painting without a license. The defendant's brief attacked the constitutionality of the law on the grounds that it arbitrarily compelled a workman to have seven years training before he could be licensed as a master or contracting painter.

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INTERNATIONAL PULP CO., 41 Park Row, New York

GOOD PAINTERS' CAPS are an asset to your business
By supplying your trade with good caps you emphasize your service with added good will.
Let us show you samples and quote on your next order.
Orders accepted for prompt or deferred shipment.
The Minnesota Specialty Co., Inc., 129 North 4th Street MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Manufacturers Painters' Caps and other Cloth specialties

945 AROPLAZ

A pure alkyd resin of medium oil length possessing, to an unusual degree, combined film-forming and plasticising properties, making more readily attainable flexibility with simultaneous hardness.

AROPLAZ 945 has excellent adhesion, durability, flow and color and gloss retention plus the following specific characteristics:

In Nitro-Cellulose Lacquers: Low viscosity and good compatibility, even with basic pigments; versatility for use on cloth, metal, paper and wood, regardless of type of exposure.

With Ureas: Extreme hardness and mar-proofness, without requiring too high a proportion of the more brittle and less adhesive baking urea.

As the Sole Vehicle: Reasonable hardness after baking for 1½ hours at 300°F or 2 hours at 250°F.

THE COMPLETE RESIN LINE
"S & W" ESTER GUM—all types
"AROFENE"*—pure phenolics
"AROCHEM"*—modified types
"CONGO GUM"—raw, fused and esterified
"AROPLAZ"*—alkyds
NATURAL RESINS—all standard grades
* Registered U. S. Patent Office

STROOCK & WITTENBERG CORPORATION
LINCOLN BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y.

N.P.V.L.A. Discusses Defense, Trade Problems

—*Continued from page* 3

address by Edwin B. George, economist of Dun & Bradstreet, who outlined the potential difficulties and troubles in plant expansion and labor supply, the possible headaches in the replacement of competitive bidding by negotiated contracts and the matter of price control and profit limitations.

Violent price spirals, said Mr. George, have firmly registered in many executives' minds as something to be dreaded and he added that there is little eagerness to be responsible for them. The current crop of price guardians, the speaker said, and the legitimate profit seekers actually conducting the nation's business are so far not complaining very much about each other.

Frank Bane, director of division of cooperation of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense, discussed the cooperative job that all industry has before it and called for national unity in the undertaking as the country's greatest need and greatest strength. Ellsworth C. Alvord discussed national defense in its relation to taxes.

S. D. Ren, executive vice-president of Universal Trading Corporation, gave a vivid picture of the obstacles which are being overcome to transport china wood oil out of China and to this country and the effort which his organization is making to maintain an adequate supply of the oil and to keep prices stabilized.

Paul Kennedy presided at the industrial sales conference yesterday, at which commercial bribery and unfair competitive practices were considered along with other industrial sales problems. Today B. J. Cassaday presided at the session of the trade sales division, at which styling with paint and the new dealer-clerk training courses were explained.

James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, talked this morning on "This Changing World."

Following are the officers for the coming year, as elected at the closing session:—

Vice-president, Carl J. Schumann, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn; treasurer, S. R. Matlack, of Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia.

Zone vice-president:—Eastern, William H. Jarden, jr., of the McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia; Southern, A. P. Mills, of the DeSoto Paint & Varnish Co., Memphis, Tenn.; New England, Harry Hall, jr., of the Boston Varnish Company, Everett, Mass.; Central, W. A. Alpers, of the Cleveland Paint & Color Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Western, H. S. Margetts, of W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco; wholesale division, Harry W. Constant, of the United Sash & Door Company, Wichita, Kans.

U.S. Color Card Co. Names A.B. Ripley President Again

Allen B. Ripley, co-founder and principal owner of the U. S. Color Card Company, Chicago, has resumed the duties of president. He resigned the office in 1929 to become chairman of the board. Other changes include:—Vice-chairman in charge of Eastern sales, Daniel Jaeger; secretary, Lauretta B. Noonan; Western sales manager, Joseph F. Thompson, and production manager, Oliver J. Lunn.

Melamine Resin Use Described

The use of melamine resins of the "Super-Beckamine" type is described in the October issue of *By Gum*, monthly publication of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. Also reported in the issue is the production of two new grades of RCI Maleic resins in the "extra pale" classifications. A copy of the edition may be secured by communicating with Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., 601 Woodward Heights Boulevard, Detroit, Mich., mentioning the REPORTER.

McGuire Heads Washington Office of McDougall-Butler

Buffalo, Nov. 1, 1940

Phillip J. McGuire, for the past five years Pennsylvania representative for McDougall-Butler Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, this city, has been promoted to manager of the Washington, D. C., branch office, located at 421 Tenth street, N.W.

Lacquer Sales Up

Sales of clear lacquers, pigmented lacquer bases and dopes, and thinners by 158 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the third quarter of 1940 and a comparison with a similar period in 1939 were as follows:—

Clear lacquers	gals.	3,022,538	2,607,280
	value.	$4,107,948	$3,551,856
Pigmented lacquers	gals.	3,084,098	2,410,528
	value.	$6,968,066	$5,364,252
Lacquer bases and dopes	gals.	602,420	568,397
	value.	$688,156	$636,219
Lacquer thinners	gals.	5,008,488	4,388,136
	value.	$3,576,191	$3,080,349
Total	gals.	11,717,546	10,064,352
	value.	$15,340,361	$12,632,676

National Paint Salesmen's Association will hold its annual convention November 8-10 at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Paint products marketed in Ceylon is restricted to anticorrosive paints, although there is a substantial amount of lacquers imported into the island for the finishing of automobiles. No paints are manufactured locally. Imports of paints and pigments into Ceylon dropped from 28,617 hundredweight in 1938 to 23,879 in 1939.

mineral pigments

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC

PURE CHROMIUM OXIDES are STRONG - INERT - PERMANENT

C K WILLIAMS & COMPANY
EASTON·PENNSYLVANIA

RAYOX — Pure Titanium Dioxide
RAYCAL — Titanium Calcium Pigment
SURFEX — Surface-Treated Calcium Carbonate
DURITE — Pure Phenolic Resin
PEERLESS CLAY — Domestic China Clay

RAYBAR — Titanium Barium Pigment
RAYSIL — Titanium Silicate Pigment
PYRAX — Ground Pyrophyllite
MULTIFEX — Colloidal Calcium Carbonate
THERMATOMIC BLACKS — Carbon Blacks of Low Oil Absorption

★ *Write for Samples*

EACH PRODUCT IS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY IN ITS CLASS

R. T. VANDERBILT CO., INC. · 230 PARK AVE. · NEW YORK

Plastic Materials Asked of Research

—*Continued from page 5*

thinner wall section and lighter weight so that safes can be more readily moved so as to bring adequate protection nearer to the records when in use.

14. We need a substitute for piano cases, now made of fiveply wood-veneer stock, that would provide the strength needed as well as adaptability to frequent changes in design.

15. The most crying need is for development of a low-cost plastic that could be produced molded for 6 cents a pound.

16. A synthetic resin costing 1½ cents per pound would have a tremendous market. It need not be a light-colored, clear resin provided it has good water resistance, high strength, and good general stability.

17. The carpet industry needs an inexpensive plastic or resin to be applied to woven pile fabrics to pile tufts and backing threads. This would reduce jute yarn imports.

18. Development of a plastic printing plate suitable for letterpress printing which can be made as cheaply and as quickly as the one now used for offset, would lead to important developments in photocomposing.

19. A coating for records for electrical transcriptions which would remain plastic for a greater length of time. The plastic material should be such that, upon being dried, it will be as durable as pressed records.

20. *Dielectric insulating material having very low losses at ultrahigh frequencies, be nonhygroscopic, nonbrittle, and, if possible, reasonably flexible, have a melting point at least up in the red heat region, and have very low conductance, for use in the radio industry.

21. New material from which to manufacture highchair trays. The porcelain enamel removable trays are in disfavor because they chip.

22. Insulated dishes to keep food warm while on the table instead of the present ones which encourage rapid cooling. A coffee cup which would reduce the temperature change would find a large sale.

23. Nonshrinking, nonwarping, low-cost, noninflammable, very low-moisture-absorbing plastic material that can be made with a large number of color variations for use in fountain pens and automatic pencils.

24. Material to be used for gaskets which now easily disintegrate from the highly corrosive and oxidizing conditions of boiling, concentrated nitric acid. Of course there are several alloys, but we need a type of material which could be used in an application where its electrical insulating properties would come into play.

25. Plastic material which would give a "warm" automobile steering wheel.

26. Thermosetting molding composition that will hold its shape after ejection from the mold and be free from warping with changes in temperature and humidity.

27. Plastic which may be hardened or tempered by heat treatment or electrochemically.

28. Plastic similar to "Bakelite," which would retain its properties up to 600° F., would solve a host of problems now at a standstill.

29. Synthetic material to be used in place of lead cable sheath on high-voltage cables, chemically inactive and a nonconductor of current.

30. Colorless resin, insoluble in oils, naphthas, aromatics, alcohols, or water, which will not soften below 400° F., but be nonbrittle and nonoxidizing.

31. *Dielectric to take the place of mica, capable of withstanding high temperature.

32. *Material similar to "Micarta" or "Formica" out of which to make gears or internal pump parts which will not absorb moisture.

33. Sheet plastic in coils 300 feet long, 1 inch to 3 inches wide, and 0.025 inch to 0.100 inch thick, out of which to produce plastic products by means of blanking, piercing, and forming in power presses. It is understood that it may be necessary to install heating devices in order to give greater plasticity to the sheet as it passes into a finished product.

34. A plastic round wire from ⅛ inch to ⅜ inch to be delivered in 500 feet coils. It is to contain a continuous imbedded steel core of a much smaller diameter were it to give added strength to the product, the idea being to produce plastic wire products in automatic wire-forming machines.

Rubber Wants

1. Development of a domestic supply of natural rubber or a suitable substitute at prices competing with natural rubber.

2. Development of suitable ruober materials and compounding technic which will permit the economic use of rubber in highway construction other than as fillers between the sections of concrete roadways.

3. Development of a form of rubber which would not lose so much of its traction on wet surfaces. Possibly some of the rubber substitutes could be formulated with some such property in mind.

4. A modified rubber or substitute material similar to crumb or powdered rubber which could be prepared and sheeted or molded without the high cost involved in present heavy machinery and processes preparatory to fabrication.

5. The development of a sheet rubber flooring which would be competitive with linoleums, taking into account the increased service which rubber offers.

6. Tires for the road-building equipment manufacturer which embody only such features as static load carrying ability, oil and sun resistance, 2000 mile life, and speeds up to 20 miles per hour with traction speeds up to 40 feet per minute. We now must overtire our equipment with tires having features we have no use for.

7. A rubberlike material which would retain its properties at temperatures of 500° F.

8. A process to reclaim synthetic rubber such as, "Neoprene," "Thiokol," etc.

9. One of the greatest developments in the progress of the rubber manufacturing industry was the application of carbon black obtained by allowing the flame of burning natural gas to impinge against a cold metal surface. We would like a white, powdered material with approximately the same degree of fineness and the same reinforcing effect on rubber. This would be a distinct contribution to the advancement of the rubber industry.

10. In the manufacture of molded and extruded rubber products, many fillers are used, including limestone, clay, mineral earth, and woodflour. We need a good gravity reinforcing pigment, preferably light in color, that will deliver at 1¼c. per pound. The tonnage is large, our consumption alone in 1939 having been over 12,000,000 pounds.

11. An economical process of removing sulphur from vulcanized rubber which would leave the scrap as it was before vulcanization.

12. Material to be added to a rubber mix to reduce the diffusion of air through the rubber.

Research Advisory Service was established through the voluntary cooperation of more than 800 industrial research laboratories to enable manufacturers to find answers to their practical working problems. An inquiring company is under no expense or obligation in this connection; its identity is not disclosed without permission. The service does not undertake research work of its own, but refers problems to laboratories in industry, universities, technical schools, and trade associations which cooperate in the program. It does not compete with consulting engineers, chemists, testing laboratories, or marketing consultants.

The Research Advisory Service is maintained in large part through the cooperation of the number of banks, among these being the following:—

Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Equitable Trust Company, Wilmington, Del.; Liberty Bank of Buffalo; Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, Hartford, Conn.; Merchants National Bank of Boston; National Commercial Bank & Trust Company of Albany; Rhode Island Hospital National Bank, Providence, R. I.; Second National Bank of New Haven, Conn.; Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City; Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company, San Francisco.

U.S. to Study Rubber Prospects in Latin America

OPD Washington Bureau
October 29, 1940

The United States has sent fourteen of its best scientists to Central and South America to work with the specialists of those countries in developing a rubber supply for the Western Hemisphere. The Department of Agriculture has received $500,000 of government funds to carry out the research.

Dr. Llewelyn Williams, curator of economic botany for the Field Museum, Chicago, has stated that wild rubber is growing in abundance under ideal conditions adjacent to an all-water route to American processing plants in an area of 40,000 square miles in the virtually unexplored valley of the Orinoco in Venezuela, which offers "limitless" possibilities for the development of rubber plantations on this hemisphere. Dr. Williams, who is not a member of the government group, returned from Venezuela October 25.

Pointers on Paints

FOR PAINT MANUFACTURERS

In "Let's Talk Facts" you'll find useful information, authoritative facts and figures on mineral solvents in general and Sunoco Spirits in particular. You'll see how to reduce costs with this well-balanced high solvency thinner. You'll learn about the excellent wetting-out properties of Sunoco Spirits, its low sulphur content, its dependable uniformity . . . how to save mixing time, maintain high product quality, save solvent dollars.

The answers to your questions about mineral spirits are in "Let's Talk Facts" . . . want a copy?

SUN OIL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sponsors of the Sunoco News Voice of the Air — Lowell Thomas

• HIGH SOLVENCY
• UNIFORM QUALITY
• LOW SULPHUR CONTENT

Pre-tested SUNOCO SPIRITS

SUN OILS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES

Trade Briefs

Coaltar imports into Norway in 1939 registered an increase to 8,514,761 kilograms from 6,377,208 kilograms in 1938.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has made a six percent increase in the total payroll at its Belle, W. Va., plant.

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., this city, has been elected to associate membership in the National Fertilizer Association.

Baker Castor Oil Company, this city, office and shipping department will be closed on Saturdays, having adopted a five-day week policy.

Motor carriers transported an aggregate of 1,267,929 tons in September, as against 1,243,714 tons in August and 1,283,937 tons in September, 1939.

George F. Doriot, president of the McKeesport Tin Plate Corporation, has been elected to the board of directors of the American Arbitration Association.

Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, sales thus far in the fiscal year are 30 percent ahead of a year ago, according to C. F. Hockley, presiment.

Zinc oxide and lithopone imports into Peru in the first seven months of 1940 reached 141,725 kilograms as compared with 121,019 kilograms in 1939.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, this city, has named Carl J. Schmidlapp, vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York, to the directorate.

American Petroleum Institute has published various revisions in the institute's specifications applying to belting, casing and tubing threads, and internal-combustion engines.

Lone Star Gasoline Company's application to sell to its parent concern, Lone Star Gas Corporation, 10,000 shares of $100 par value share stock has been granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Naphthalene imports into Argentina show a tendency to increase, incoming shipments during the first six months of 1940 totaling 479,105 kilograms compared with 677,261 during the entire year 1939 and 588,009 during the year 1938.

Dr. Peter J. W. DeBye, one of the most renowned chemists in the world, will come to Buffalo November 11 to 15 under auspices of the University of Buffalo and will deliver a program of lectures for chemists of the Niagara Frontier and conduct a series of conferences for university students. The program was announced by Dr. Groves H. Cartledge, head of the U. S. chemistry department.

Manufactures Census Returns Are Released

Preliminary figures compiled from returns of the Census of Manufactures for 1939 and have just been released by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Washington. Because they account for a neglible portion of the national output, plants with an annual production valued at less than $5,000 have been excluded since 1919. The figures, as compared with 1937, the last previous year in which the census was taken, follow:

Alloying—(Nonferrous Metals Except Aluminum)

	1939.	1937.
Number of establishments	188	162
Salaried personnel[2]	5,362	5,908
Salaries[2 3]	$13,233,201	$12,937,677
Wage earners	38,816	43,964
Wages[3 4]	$56,282,378	$62,577,435
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[3]	$280,890,480	$291,309,865
Value of products[3]	$445,060,017	$457,308,617
Value added by by manufacture[3]	$164,169,528	$165,998,752

Ammunition

Number of establishments	13	[1]11
Salaried personnel[2]	687	648
Salaries [2 3]	$1,395,058	$1,348,554
Wage earners[4]	4,264	5,071
Wages[3 4]	$4,952,610	$5,697,662
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[3]	$13,004,357	$14,709,079
Value of products[3]	$29,091,475	$31,043,048
Value added by manufacture[5]	$16,087,118	$16,333,969

Chemicals Not Elsewhere Classified

Number of establishments	543	[1]519
Salaried personnel[2]	14,076	14,910
Salaries[2 3]	$38,221,310	$38,321,333
Wage earners (average for the year)[4]	60,268	69,640
Wages[3 4]	$94,883,557	$104,707,356
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[3]	$368,635,583	$395,116,246
Value of products[3]	$838,217,438	$828,617,444
Value added by manufacture[5]	$469,581,855	$433,501,198

Chewing Gum

Number of establishments	26	25
Salaried personnel[2]	348	438
Salaries[2 3]	$1,031,822	$968,261
Wage earners[4]	2,613	2,401
Wages[3 4]	$3,273,015	$2,996,585
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[3]	$17,613,336	$16,888,408
Value of products, total[3]	$60,745,986	$56,721,746
Chewing gum (not including medicated)[6]	$58,233,899	$54,084,494
Other products	$2,492,087	$2,637,252
Value added by manufacture[5]	$43,132,650	$39,833,338

Carbon Products

	1939.	1937.
Number of establishments	31	30
Salaried personnel[2]	692	787
Salaries[2 3]	$1,825,174	$1,916,730
Wage earners (average for the year)[3 4]	3,189	4,098
Wages[3]	$4,483,609	$5,776,458
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work[3]	$6,681,438	$9,074,872
Value of products[3]	$18,375,580	$23,390,063
Value added by manufacture[5]	$11,694,142	$14,315,191

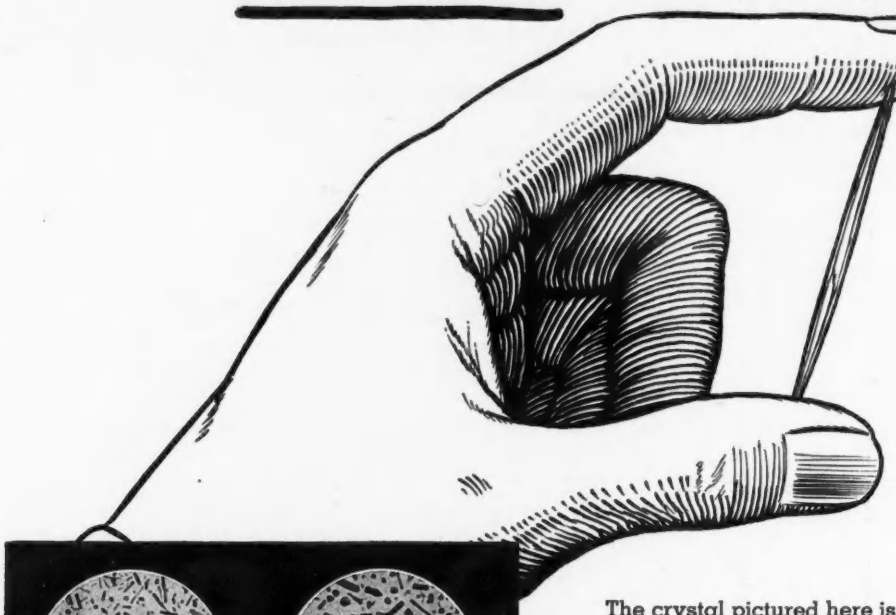
[1] Revised.
[2] No data for employees of central administrative offices are included.
[3] Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the Census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising
[4] The item for wage earners is an average of the number reported for the several months of the year and includes both full-time and part-time workers. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners should not, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners.
[5] Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work.
[6] Included in "Chemicals Not Elsewhere Classified" industry.
[8] Not including chewing gum made as a secondary product by establishments classified in other industries. Data for such production in 1939 are not yet available, but will be included in the final report. The production reported for 1937 was valued at $549,004.

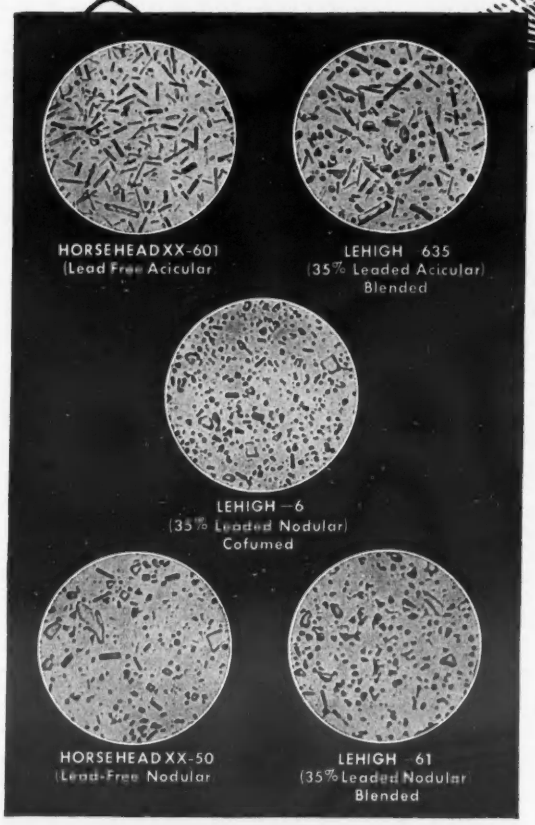
N.J. Zinc Earnings Up

Operations of the New Jersey Zinc Company in the nine months ended on September 30, resulted in a net profit of $5,114,464 after all charges, including Federal income taxes, depreciation, depletion and contingencies. This is equivalent to $2.60 a share on 1,963,264 shares of capital stock and compares with $3,507,939, or $1.78 a share, reported for the nine-month period in 1939.

Net profit for the third quarter of 1940 amounted to $1,796.195, or 91 cents a share. In the second quarter this year, $1,553,156, or 79 cents a share, was made, while the net for the third quarter last year was $1,460,-290, or 74 cents a share.

What's this got to do with Acicular Zinc Oxide?





The crystal pictured here is an acicular zinc oxide crystal (life size 2") produced in our own furnaces at Palmerton, Pennsylvania.

A freak? Yes! And it's not much good in paint. Paint chemists have learned that there's something more to zinc oxide than just acicularity that makes for better house paint durability . . .

That in many paint formulations a nodular zinc oxide may be even more desirable . . .

That neither type (acicular or nodular) can be considered a "cure-all," because factors other than particle shape play a part.

It is on this basis that New Jersey zinc has developed its broad range—the most complete line of zinc oxides for outside house paints.

See for yourself what these outstanding acicular or nodular zinc oxides shown at left will do for your house paint formulas. Try 30% to 35% of the lead-free types or 45% to 50% of the leaded types.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO., 160 Front Street, New York

An idea that bore fruit

The history of this organization is a success story. It is built upon the idea that, in this competitive age at least, a good product alone can seldom constitute the sole foundation of a successful enterprise. While we bid for your custom primarily because of our recognized ability to produce high quality zinc oxide, we also endeavor to conduct our business in a manner that will foster a spirit of lasting friendship between ourselves and our customers.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MADE BY THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs

Nineteenth Annual Convention: Washington, October 28 to 30, 1940

Washington, Oct. 30, 1940

Starting informally Sunday with meetings of the executive and advisory committees and running busily until noon today, the nineteenth annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, in the words of a veteran observer, "furnished more information with less parading of rhetoric and draftmanship than any of its predecessors." There were not so many technical papers; but the treatment of that part of the program was smooth and the discussions were more expansive than usual. The question of the open forum was

Robert J. Smith
Retiring F.P.V.P.C. President

reduced numerically, but that event brought out a number of satisfactory answers to practical problems.

The meeting was heavily attended, the official registration showing the attendance of more than 600 production men and about a hundred paint-show exhibitors and other suppliers of materials and representatives of other interests. The play side, while small in time, as is usual, was big in enjoyment.

The federation reviewed its year of working activity and laid its plans for carrying on farther and wider especially in specific research and in contacts and relations with the other divisions of the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry. Because it fitted well into one of the more recent studies undertaken by the federation in its constitutent clubs, particular attention was given to an address today by John S. Shaw, manager of safety and service department, Hercules Powder Company, on "Safety and Health Hazards." The federation's study of this subject has progressed so that recommendations for a program will shortly be forthcoming.

Much interest was displayed in trends and channels of governmental defense buying, but there was a lack of adequate information. This was true also of the possibility that governmental painting might take cognizance of shortages of certain oils and adopt resin-emulsions instead of those materials. The net value of such evidence as was offered on the emulsion paints was not very large.

Robert J. Smith, president of the federation, directed the general business of the convention. The presentation of the technical papers was ably supervised by Joseph J. Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company, as chairman of the program committee. Robert E. Prince, of James B. Day & Co., conducted the open forum. J. F. McMenamin, of Felton, Sibley & Co., who had handled the paint show, left the boosting of that excellent array in the meetings to A. E. Stauderman, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, former president.

President's Address

Progress of the year and plans for the future were discussed by Robert J. Smith, of the Indianapolis Paint & Color Company, in his address as president of the federation. Mr. Smith also voiced heartily his appreciation of the work done by the program, papers, and paint show committees in preparation for the meeting. His address in full was as follows:—

In presenting before this nineteenth annual convention of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs a report summarizing the federation's activities over the past year, I appreciate very keenly the high honor which accompanies the privilege of serving this organization. The record of accomplishments established by my eighteen predecessors in this office naturally intensifies my appreciation for the esteemed honor and distinction which accompanies the responsibilitiy of following in their footsteps.

Each federation member present here today, as well as all those who could not be with us this year, has a real vested interest in the federation, quite similar to the interest of the stockholders of a corporate business enterprise. If then, I were reporting to you as the stockholders of a corporation attending this annual meeting, your first question would be—"How has the business progressed during the past year?" In answering that perfectly logical query, I am proud to state that the federation has experienced a healthy net increase in membership amounting to about 5 percent as of September 24. These new members have been contributed by a majority of the several constituent clubs.

If, about this time last year, I approached the job which you have entrusted to me with a certain amount of fear and trembling, I can truthfully state that my anxiety was quite unnecessary because the efficient functioning of the many committees within the Federation set-up has accounted for any accomplishment or progress which may be credited to the organization during 1940. Therefore, I want to take this occasion to say that we are deeply indebted to each member of every committee that has participated in federation affairs. It is actually in the capable hands of these several committeemen that you entrust the administrative problems and the very destiny of the federation.

Credits for Convention

Under the leadership of Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello the program committee has put forth herculean efforts, and as you have already observed, the entire committee may well be proud of the fruits of their labor. As many of you know, we have been fortunate this year in securing the services of a program chairman who makes a habit of accomplishing the most difficult tasks and accomplishing them well. Although few men in this organization have any greater demands made upon their time, Joe Mattiello has been able to aid, encourage, direct, and even virtually lead some members of his committee by the hand, step by step, through the painstaking and arduous process of preparing and completing a convention paper.

The chairman of the Paint Industries' Show, John McMenamin, assisted by Walt Kuster and with the advice and counsel of our treasurer, has added new laurels to those which he won last year. The Paint Industries' Show now in its ninth consecutive year of operation is truly a chore which requires the utmost in diplomacy, business sagacity and salesmanship. This year for the first time the paint show will be open for the entire week providing even greater opportunity for the exhibitors to display new processes, equipment, raw materials and containers for the edification of chemists, technicians, production men and principal executives who make most of the decisions and formulate the policies which guide the destiny of the paint industry.

Some of us may be inclined to take for granted the fact that a smooth working machinery has been set up to effect our registration promptly and efficiently and that plans for sightseeing, entertainment of the ladies, arrangements or necessary physical properies and equipment have been attended to down to the most minute detail. Some of us may not realize that weeks and weeks of deliberation and careful selection must precede the presentation of the outstanding entertainment features which accompany the annual banquet. The host committee and the entertainment committee are rightfully entitled to a vote of commendation for the conspicuous achievements which they have accounted for behind the scenes without the benefit of fanfare.

Upon the capable shoulders of our vice-president, Bob Prince, has fallen the job of organizing the extremely important open forum program which will be held jointly with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association on Wednesday morning. It is unnecessary to remind you that Bob has devoted a tremendous amount of time and energy to the development of an outstanding open forum meeting this year, and I hope you will bear in mind that you owe it to yourself and the federation to actively participate in the round-table discussion on Wednesday morning.

Your president is very grateful to those faithful guardians of the federation's fiscal affairs, our resourceful treasurer, Clarence Clark, and our tireless secretary, Uncle George Heckel. The long experience and renowned shrewdness of our federation treasurer cause him to be burdened with innumerable responsibilities beyond the regularly constituted duties of his office. The eager willingness with which he accepts each additional burden might well serve as an inspiration to all other federation officials. It is hardly necessary to tell you that the president and other officers of the Federation continue to depend upon our revered secretary not only for the value of his well seasoned counsel, but because his offce is always ready to undertake any task, large or small, just as long as the welfare of the federation is the motivating force. I feel obliged, therefore, to submit as a part of this record the fact that I have found Uncle George Heckel to be an indefatigable fountain-head of support and reenforcement willing and eager to lend a hand at all times.

Membership Eligibility

Last year in Chicago the advisory committee recommended that the executive committee make a study of the membership eligibility problem which has been a source of chronic annoyance for some time. At the mid-winter advisory committee meeting the executive committee proposed a course of patience and persuasion in enlisting the aid of the constituent clubs toward the end that a violation of membership eligibility restriction might be diminished to the vanishing point. It is a source of gratification to report that some measurable improvement has been realized, largely through the cooperation of the Chicago, Philadelphia and Western New York clubs in actually weeding out a number of ineligible members. At the present time the membership committee reports less than 5 percent of the federation membership to be comprised of members whose eligibility is subject to question. As you know, many of the members included in that small percentage were admitted before membership restrictions were actively invoked and have in numerous instances contributed substantially to the progress of the federation.

However, there is yet room for improvement, and I strongly recommend hand-in-glove cooperation between the advisory committee and the constituent clubs in order that future violations may be entirely eliminated. Your advisory committee has again deliberated this problem and will soon present to you a well studied policy designed to cure the malignant ailment of ineligible dilution

F.P.V.P.C. Officers for 1940-41

President, Robert E. Prince, of James B. Day & Co., Chicago.

Vice-president, J. F. McMenamin, of Felton, Sibley & Co., Philadelphia.

Treasurer (re-elected), C. W. Clark, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Secretary (re-elected), George B. Heckel, 901 Cunard building, Philadelphia.

Assistant secretary, George B. Heckel, jr., Philadelphia.

Assistant treasurer, Paul O. Blackmore, of the Ault & Wiborg Corporation, Cincinnati.

Chairman of paint show committee, Walter F. Kuster, of the Carpenter-Morton Company, Everett, Mass.

Chairman of program committee, Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company, Brooklyn.

Other members of the executive committee, Ted Hawlish, of the North American Paint & Chemical Company, Los Angeles; H. E. Hancock, of the Sewall Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. L. Gott, of the Gilman Paint & Varnish Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. C. Eberman, of the Ferbert-Schorndorfer Company, Cleveland.

The New President

Robert E. Prince was promoted from the vice-presidency to the office of president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs at its 1940 annual meeting. He is superintendent and chief chemist for James B. Day & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Prince is a native of Illinois, born in Beardstown, March 2, 1890, the son of Charles A. and Lida (Davis) Prince. After finishing at high school there he completed the chemistry course at Knox College, Galesburg, and entered the employ of the Federal government in the wood preservation division of the Forest Products Laboratory. Subsequently he was with the Adams & Elting Company, Chicago, as superintendent of its varnish and lacquer plants and several other divisions. He remained in that capacity for a time after the Adams & Elting company was taken over by the Glidden Company, but he resigned in 1925 to become plant manager for the Grand Rapids Varnish Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. Later he took on also the duties of sales manager.

Mr. Prince was engaged in 1929 by Berkey & Gay, manufacturer of fine furniture, to establish a unit for the manufacture of fine finishes. This project did not materialize because the furniture house was bought by a hardware concern. Mr. Prince took up the reorganization of the Williams & Hayward Company, varnish manufacturer, Chicago, but that venture in which he had a vice-presidential part proved unsatisfactory, and in 1933 he started his present association with James B. Day & Co.

Mr. Prince and Miss Florence Mason, Madison, Wis., were married in 1912. They live in Chicago. Mr. Prince's activities in production club work have been many and important—he ran the open forum at this year's meeting; he had two terms as president of the Chicago club; he is the "father" of the paint show; he has been chairman of the national program committee. Mr. Prince is a Mason and a golfer, and his answer to the old query—"What would you rather do or go fishin'?"—is "Yes."

Robert E. Prince
New F.P.V.P.C. President

which must always threaten the welfare and prosperity of the federation until it is completely under control.

Since the Chicago convention last year it has been my privilege to personally contact a substantial number of production men from coast to coast. Out in San Francisco at the time of the national association convention I met and talked with many of the key men representing the Golden Gate and Los Angeles clubs. Since then, upon the authority of the advisory committee, I have visited ten of the constituent clubs including Kansas City, Dallas, Northwesern, C-D-I-C, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Chicago. In addition, it was also my pleasant duty to attend the sixth annual meeting of the Southern States Federation Associates, in conjunction with which was held the second annual Southern States Paint Industries' Show. Needless to say, these contacts with production men all over the United States were a source of genuine pleasure and gratification. The heartwarming welcome which was accorded to me in each case was only exceeded by the fascinating experience of making the acquaintance of so many admirable and genial gentlemen whose friendship and courtesies will be forever cherished as the highlight of my experiences as president of the federation.

Above all other observations I made during these contacts, I was especially impressed with the undeniable fact that the success and progress of the federation is based entirely upon individual initiative of its 1,500 members. Former presidents who have made similar observations in the past are devoting a substantial amount of serious thought to the problem of devising means to cultivate the spirit of aggressive initiative among the 1,500 individuals who constitute our far-flung membership. Such a program is essential in order that the federation may not pay the penalty of flagging individual interests which so often accompanies the rapid growth of any large organization.

Industrial Relations

The keynote of the message delivered to these various constituent clubs was to foster more frequent contacts with related trade and industrial groups and to promote interest in a study of health and safety hazards. It was pointed out that unless the production clubs become articulate in presenting the paint industry's side of the story, these related groups which include architects, engineers, painters, construction leagues, contractors associations, and other potential consumers of our products will lend their ears to less qualified individuals who may condemn our products and promote interest in competitive commodities which are intended to entirely replace protective coatings as we know them. It was recommended that any effort in this direction be undertaken wherever possible with the cooperation of the local paint club, and I call your attention to the fact that many clubs have already distinguished themselves through the participation in lecture courses and joint meetings with architects, engineers, contractors, painters, etc. These accomplishments are cited as proof of the validity of the theory that the federation should encourage increased contacts with related groups. The lecture course plan has proven interesting in many respects and I am glad to report that a number of clubs are formulating similar plans for lecture courses to be presented in the near future.

The federation has faithfully followed Mr. Trigg's proposal to study safety and health hazards. As a matter of fact, the records show that many clubs have wisely selected speakers who are recognized authorities on industrial hygiene. Recently one club has announced that safety and health hazards will be the subject of a research program to be built into a club paper which should prove extremely valuable to the industry. As you know, the final speaker who will address the convention at the close of the Wednesday morning session is also an eminent authority on safety and health hazards.

You will recall the sage advice of Arthur Stauderman, who, in his report presented before the convention last year, pleaded for an enlargement of the individual perspective stating:—"Present day business concepts require a greater understanding of all phases of business." Such sound advice could not and did not remain unheeded. No doubt Mr. Stauderman is happy to observe that several production clubs have taken part in joint meetings, lecture courses, and other activities which dealt with sales technic

J. F. McMenamin

Handled the Paint Show so well that he got elected vice-president

as well as manufacturing technology. One club has already announced plans for a sixteen lecture course under the imposing title "Modern Paint Practice and Merchandising." It should not be felt that the production clubs are overstepping the bounds of their properly constituted authority by engaging in these highly commendable activities. To state the case briefly, a dire need existed for personnel capable of handling a wide variety of lectures as part of these badly needed study courses. As usual, where the need existed, the production club was ready and rose to the occasion. This is said not in a sense of defending the policies of those aggressive clubs who have participated in educational activities but as an encouragement to other clubs who are planning to follow a similar plan in the near future.

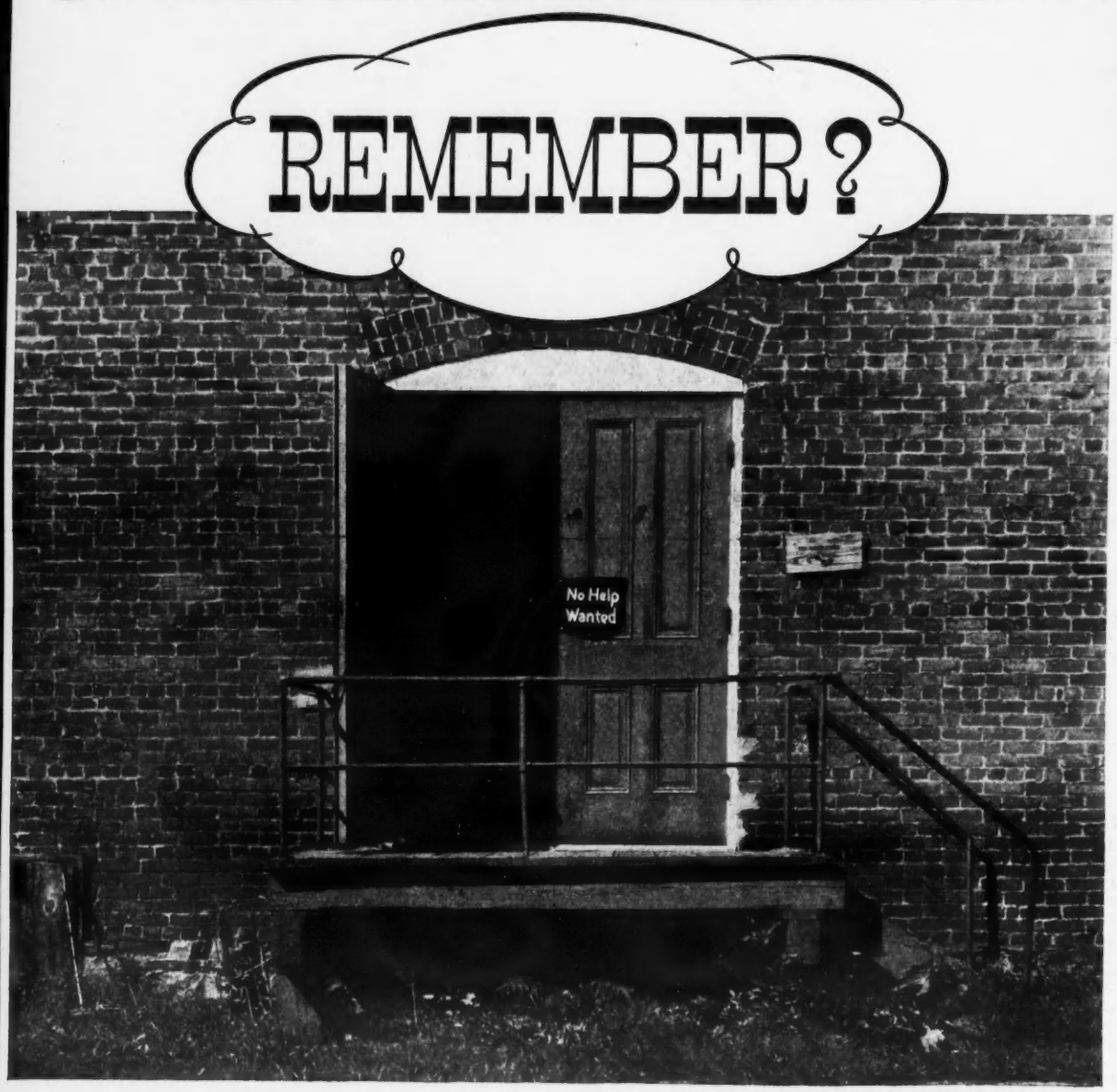
Among the more recent milestones of our federation experience is the distinct honor of holding a joint meeting with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. This is truly a worthwhile step in the progress of an organized industry. Heretofore, possibly a third or a fourth of the spectators and participants attending the federation plant managers' open forum meeting have been members of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Thus we have effected an official recognition of a highly desirable practice that has continued for several years. We are indeed proud to be able to say to the executives of our industry that we have appreciated their past interest, and we now are delighted to have them join us in our meetings as a regularly constituted part of the N. P. V. & L. A. convention program.

There are a few items that should be very briefly mentioned as the result of the deliberations of your advisory committee. First we are proud to report that favorable action was taken with regard to the application of the newly organized Portland club. This application being formally approved last evening, we can now welcome the Portland club as a member club of the federation.

Renaming Suggested

Our good friend, Dr. H. A. Gardner, long a faithful member of the advisory committee, has suggested that we consider changing the name of the Federation to some designation which better befits the character of our membership and avoids the possible implication of our affiliation with other bodies of entirely different nature. This subject will carefully be studied by the incoming administration.

For many years the close hand of cooperation between the federation and the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has proved mutually advantageous to both organizations. This year the advisory committee authorized your



Remember the day . . . . not so far distant . . . . when nobody seemed to want anything, and your equipment lay idle. All of us are relieved that the wheels are humming again. Industrial production will always fluctuate, however, and the use of R. B. H. Pigment Dispersions permits you to supplement your regular grinding without the capital investment which might burden you during lulls. At the same time, you may be able to enhance the quality of your line. Ask us how.

R·B·H DISPERSIONS, INC. • *Bound Brook, N. J.*

PIGMENT DISPERSIONS IN: Nitrocellulose • Ethyl Cellulose • Urea Formaldehyde Resins • Alkyd Resins • P. N. Resins • Chlorinated Rubber • Casein

president to appoint a so-called membership coordinating committee for the purpose of further developing practical methods of jointly serving the entire industry more effectively. This committee has met with Mr. Trigg and evolved a plan of educational activity whereby the columns of the *Digest* were employed for the purpose of enlightening the federation membership as to the activities and accomplishments of the N. P. V. & L. A. Feeling very keenly the desirability of continuing such a program, the advisory committee has recommended that the incoming president appoint a new committee to carry on with this part of the program.

During the past year each club has been invited to submit comments in regard to the publishing of the photo standards of paint failures as the logical climax of the admirable work of the Philadelphia club as reported in Chicago last year. Your advisory committe has interpreted the dictates of the constituent clubs as favorable to the undertaking of this project. It is provided that the incoming president shall appoint a committee with authority to underwrite such work to the extent of $1,000 and to arrange for the sale of the resulting publication.

It is hoped that this project plus the one suggested by Mr. Trigg this morning will provide a badly needed outlet for available talent in the various clubs. Mr. Trigg's suggestion includes the appointment of a special committee to study occupational classification of production personnel and a standardization of nomenclature as applicable to said personnel.

To those who carry the responsibility for guiding the policies of our several clubs I wish to leave this thought: Never forget that we have built this federation upon the basis of intensive individual effort. We must never relax our vigilance in that direction. The temperament of the production club member is such that he remains interested only so long as he has a definite assignment—the harder the better. When we run out of assignments or remove the necessity for continued individual initiative, the federation will cease to progress. No further impetus will exist for the continued striving toward individual recognition which is the very keystone of our present enviable position.

Message from N.P.V.L.A.

Practical and specific definition of the functionings and nomenclature of the industry was suggested as tasks for the federation by Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. It was Mr. Trigg's belief that much good could be done for the industry by the setting up of a committee of experienced factory superintendents which would compile definitions of the functional operations of employees in the various divisions of the industry and an evaluation of these several functions in terms of importance to the industry. He suggested also that the committee standardize designations of different jobs so that confusion in titles might be avoided.

Mr. Trigg spoke in strong appreciation of the contributions which production men's organizations are making to the progress of the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry. He said that this appreciation was growing among management in the industry, and he felt that in their open discussion of production problems the federation and its constituent clubs were doing an excellent work of education.

Other Reports

Secretary George B. Heckel gave a pleasing report on the progress of the federation in various activities, as well as in numerical strength. One new club—Portland, Ore.—has been enrolled during the year.

Treasurer C. W. Clark showed a good financial situation by the report which he had prepared but which he was unable to present because other things kept him away from the meeting.

Kenneth Howe gave another encouraging and gratifying report for the scholarship committee and told of the fellowship plans being carried on. The fellowship at Case School of Applied Science, held by George Selden, was represented in a paper, "A Study of the Factors Affecting the Adhesion of Paint Films to Metals," by Mr. Selden and G. F. Prutton. The authors offered the following conclusions:—

Paint Films on Metal

Now we may state what conditions should be fulfilled under any particular set of circumstances to increase the adhesion of an organic surface coating to a metal. This procedure follows from the conclusions arrived at in the paper:—

I. To secure maximum intersticial adhesion, the surface should be comparatively rough rather than polished and smooth. Grease, oil, and other foreign matter should be removed from the interstices, to permit entrance of the coating material.

Kenneth Howe
Chairman on Scholarships

II. To secure maximum adsorptive adhesion, strong polar (i.e., carboxyl) groups should be provided in the nonvolatile coating ingredients, preferably in chemical combination with the principal film forming molecules. Complete removal of any grease, oil or other foreign molecules which will tend to prevent adsorption at the interface is essential. A possible exception to this rule would be if the polar groups in the coating material were powerful enough to displace the adsorbed film of oil on the surface to be coated.

We wish to thank the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, which has made this study possible, through its scholarship committee, headed by Mr. K. J. Howe.

The writers wish to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. E. C. Crittenden and Mr. Boyce D. McDaniel of Case School of Applied Science for their work in preparing and interpreting the electron-diffraction photographs. We wish to acknowledge also the work of Mr. S. J. Friedman and Mr. W. J. Gay in connection with the adsorption measurements, and Mr. John Fisher for his aid in preparing some of the photomiccrographs.

The cooperation of the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club's fellowship committee, headed by Mr. E. V. Ladd, and including Messrs. A. S. Kittelberger, E. C. Eberman and G. B. Sawyer, has been very helpful throughout the work.

Our appreciation is expressed to the following companies which graciously supplied us with some of the materials used in this investigation:—Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, the Arco Company, Armour & Co., Cold Metal Process Company, Dow Chemical Company, Ferbert-Schorndorfer Company, Hercules Powder Company, Monsanto Chemical Company, National Oil Products Company, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Resinous Products & Chemical Company, Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation.

From the fellowship at the University of Louisville came a paper by the fellow, F. R. McQuilkin, and R. C. Ernst, professor of chemical engineering, entitled "A Study of Oleoresinous Film Structure." Summed up, the findings were:—

Oleoresinous Films

Results of the investigation of studying the effect of aging on the distensibility and unextractable properties of oleoresinous film structures lead to the following conclusions:—

1. By extracting films of the basic materials, the procedure developed can be used to predetermine the rate of polymerization curves for oleoresinous films provided any pigments used are inert and the oil length of the varnish or enamel is sufficiently long to withstand several accelerated aging periods.

2. Film failure occurs when the degree of polymerization has reached approximately 70-80 percent; however, the procedure as developed is incapable of predicting the expected durability of oleoresinous films.

3. Oleoresinous film structure is apparently of such a nature that the molecules orient themselves during the aging process to impart elasticity to the film during the early stages of polymeriza-

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tion and brittleness during the last stages. Thus film failure occurs when the polymerization has proceeded to such an extent that the film has lost its elastic properties.

4. An enamel and a varnish composed of the same materials and constituting approximately the same oil length fail at the same degree of polymerization, however, the enamel polymerizes more slowly.

5. Inert pigment in enamels must be counted as "polymer" in an enamel film.

The investigation reported herein will be continued during the year. The experimental procedure developed will be used with some modifications.

Varnishes and enamels will continue to be the basic materials for investigation. Four types of synthetic resins, three drying oils, and four pigments have been selected. The resins include a straight phenol-formaldehyde resin, and oil-modified alkyd, an ester gum, and a cyclo-parraffin-naphthene polymer. The oils are the same as used in this research with the addition of a dehydrated castor oil. Basic carbonate white lead, titanium dioxide, chrome yellow, and an iron red, are the pigments which will be used.

The extremely short oil length varnishes and enamels will not be prepared. Those used will be the 16, 25, and 33-gallon lengths. Pigment will be added to the varnishes on the basis of 30 percent pigment in the nonvolatile portion of the enamel. An attempt will be made to substitute pigment for a portion of the polymer originally present in the varnish so that the enamel will have the same original polymer content and oil length as does the varnish from which it is prepared. A comparison of the polymer-plasticizer ratio will also be made on a volume basis.

The authors wish to thank the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs for the grant that made this investigation possible. They are deeply grateful to the local advisory committee of Messrs. J. S. Long, H. L. Beakes, and Otto Mileti for their valuable suggestions and aid.

The authors also wish to thank Mr. W. H. Lubbers, 1941 federation fellow, for his assistance in the investigation, and Mr. Benjamin Rabin for his assistance in preparing the varnish samples.

The following contributed materials to carry on the investigation:—Archar-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis; Carbide & Carbon Company, Chicago; Charles R. Long, Jr., Company, Louisville; Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville; New Jersey Zinc Company, Chicago; Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, New York.

Bodying Oils

More about that always-interesting, puzzling thing called "polymerization" was presented in yesterday's special feature, a talk by T. F. Bradley about bodying oils and the resulting products of these operations. Mr. Bradley summed up thus:—

The general theories of polymerization have been shown to be applicable to the changes which occur in varnish oils during their heat-bodying. There develops an accumulation of potentially functional groups and a loss of functional groups get together with an increase of molecular weight which is most closely approximate to that of a hexafunctional system. However, side reactions are detected to also accompany this polymerization.

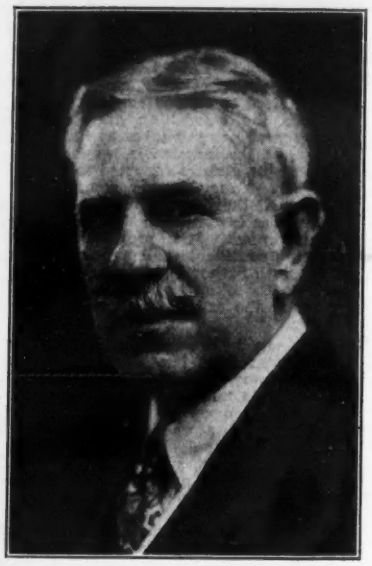
(2) Polymerized oils have been saponified after separation into active soluble and insoluble portions and from each have been recovered monobasic and polybasic acids in differing and significant ratios. These ratios are such as to show intramolecular additions as well as hexafunctional polymerizations.

(3) Ultraviolet spectra support these conclusions and show how conjugation is developed and lost.

(4) Heat-bodied methyl esters of the drying oils acids from linear polymets of dimeric and trimeric form which have been isolated and purified and partially characterized. This work supports and extends the conclusions derived from the work on the oil.

(5) Molecular distillation is a new and promising tool for analytical purposes.

This thing called "polymerization" runs along in places like those Mr. Bradley mentions. Some day it will be brought out in the open.



George B. Heckel
Re-elected F.P.V.P.C. Secretary

Technical Papers

Interest in this year's papers from constituent clubs was more than usually keen, perhaps because more time was available for discussions. Plans for the future contemplate still better development of discussion, and an endeavor will be made to improve the adequacy of abstracts for presentation.

The presentation of technical papers was under the direction of Dr. Joseph Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company. The judges evaluated the several papers for the *American Paint Journal* awards as follows:—

Practical group, first, "Primers for Magnesium and Aluminum Alloys," by the Golden Gate club; second, "Behavior of Certain Oil-Resin Combinations," by the Baltimore club.

Research group, first, "Quantitative Adhesion Measurement of Coating Before and After Exposure," by New York club; second, "Evaluation of Surface-Active Agents in Pigment Grinding," by the Detroit club.

The Paint Industry Magazine prizes for meritorious presentation of technical papers were awarded as follows:—

First, Herbert Zimmerman, of the Chicago club.

Second, N. T. Phelps, of he Philadelphia club.

Third, H. W. Crockett; of the Golden Gate club.

The *National Paint Bulletin* prize for the best reporting of local club meetings was awarded to David Fink, of the Baltimore club, with honorable mention for the New York club.

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus club got the Toronto golf award.

Summaries of the club papers are given below.

Soybean Oil In Flat Wall Paint

Chicago Club

Experiments to evaluate soybean oils were made during the year by the Chicago club's technical committee with ten lots of raw and treated oils and a variety of pigmentations and formulations in the category of flat wall paints. The experiments covered caking in the container; weight per gallon; gloss determination; spreading and brushing; fastness to light; hiding power; flexibility; washability; and recoatability.

The studies led to the following conclusions:—

1. No excessive settling, after four weeks, could be noted in any of the paints and all were better than the commercial product used as standard.

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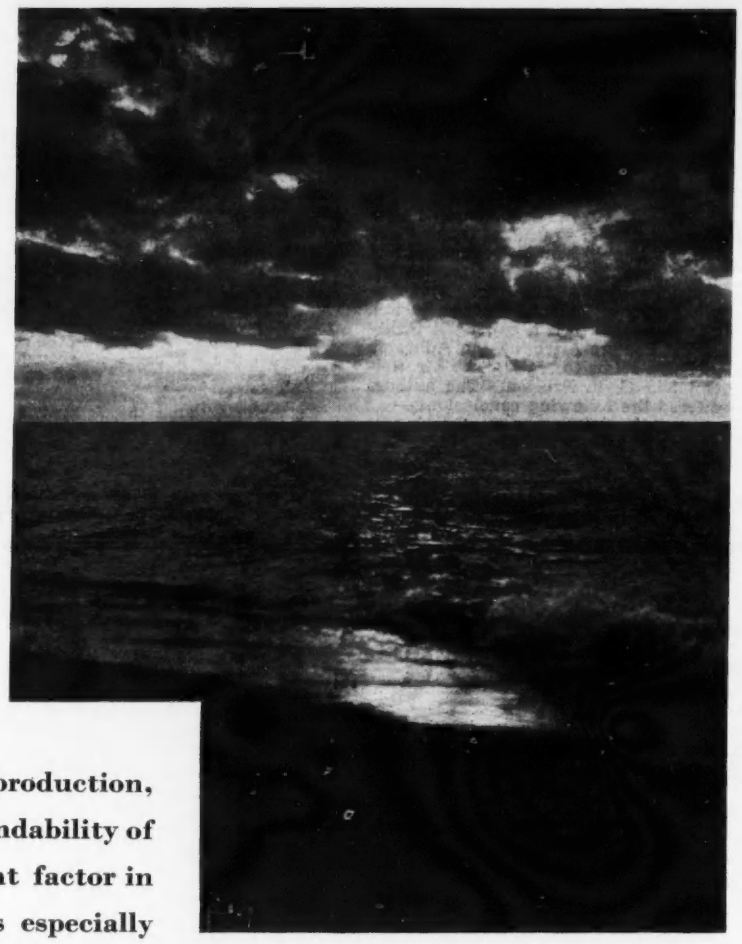

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2. Although several of the paints showed a quicker set to touch than the commercial product, none dried as hard through in twenty-four hours. Flat paints made with lithopone gave somewhat harder dry in twenty-four hours than those made with titanium calcium pigment.

3. Considerable variation in sheen was noticeable, but the committee felt that L-8 sample more nearly represented the desired sheen of a flat wall paint.

4. With exception of samples L-7, L-8, and T-8, flow on all samples was poorer than the commercial sample.

5. Yellowing tendencies of each showed favorable results.

6. In this study, flat wall paints made with titanium calcium pigment are more porous than those with lithopone.

The committee feels from a study of the charts that no one set of formulas can be used for the various oils. By a manipulation of the variables in the formula used in this study, flat wall paints of satisfactory hiding and working qualities can be produced.

The materials used in this work were contributed by Archer-Daniels Midland Company, Newport Industries, New Jersey Zinc Company, and Titanium Pigment Corporation. The committee gratefully acknowledges suggestions made by members of these organizations during the course of this investigation.

Exterior Varnishes Over Pigmented Coats

Louisville Club

Work began four years ago to get data on a satisfactory finishing system for special coating was reported by the Louisville club committee which emphasized several factors including (1) compositions of the resins and oils in the vehicle of the color coat over which a varnish is used; (2) oil length of varnish in a given vehicle type; (3) type of pigment used; and (4) degree of pigmentation.

Six varnishes were tested over semigloss and gloss color coats in white and black.

Reports after exposures were summarized as follows:—

In making a comparison of the white gloss color coats, we find there is practically no difference in them with the exception that "H" (resin and oil modified alkyd) has allowed considerably more checking of the clears than any of the other white color coats.

The following table shows average of results:

Of the finishing varnishes, No. II (linseed alkyd) is the best all-around, having practically no checking, the least color change, and also the best gloss. III (30 gal. phenolic No. 1, 100% phenolic) and V (30 gal. phenolic No. 3, 100% phenolic) showed only slight checking and good gloss, but had yellowed so badly that they could not be considered for use over white color coats or even over most colors.

Upon comparing any given finishing varnish over the various black color coats, "C" semi-gloss (36 gal. ester gum varnish) gave consistently the best results (better than any of the gloss black color coats), i. e., for checking. The order of comparison of the black color coats is as follows:

Best—

"C" Semi-gloss (36 gal. ester gum varnish).

Next Best—

"C" Gloss (36 gal. ester gum varnish).

"D" Gloss (18 gal. modified phenolic varnish).

"E" Gloss (27 gal. modified phenolic varnish).

"A" Gloss (18 gal. ester gum varnish).

"H" Gloss (resin and oil modified alkyd).

"B" Gloss (27 gal. ester gum varnish).

"F" Gloss (36 gal. modified phenolic varnish).

Poorest—

"G" Gloss (soybean alkyd).

Best—Finishing Varnish II—Linseed alkyd.

Second—Finishing Varnish V—30 gal. 100% phenolic No. 3.

Third—Finishing Varnish III—30 gal. 100% phenolic No. 1.

Fourth—Finishing Varnish I—Soybean alkyd.

Poorest—Finishing Varnish VI—45 gal. ester gum varnish.

The drying of finishing varnish I was not satisfactory, particularly over black color coats. As a result, dirt collection was very bad. The results would no doubt have been better had the drier been increased to give satisfactory drying.

Over black color coats the yellowing of finishing varnishes III and V is not particularly objectionable.

Eight months Louisville, Kentucky, 45° facing south exposures were made on the series of finishing varnishes I, II, III, V and VI over the eight gloss black color coats, "C" semi-gloss color coat, eight gloss white color coats and "C" semi-gloss color coat. The exposure results on these panels is summarized as follows:

Finishing varnishes over white color coats;—

Best—Finishing varnish II (linseed alkyd). Least checking, best color (good) and least dirt collection.

Second Best (except for color)—Finishing varnishes III and V were the same except finishing varnish V showed slightly better gloss retention—both only fair to poor for gloss retention. Both exhibited very bad yellowing—panels looked like "yellows" instead of "whites". No appreciable macroscopic checking. Behavior the same regardless of formulation of white color coat.

Third Best—Finishing varnish I. Definite checking. Color only fair because of bad dirt collection (poor dry, evidently insufficient drier). Behavior the same over all white color coats.

Poorest—Finishing varnish VI. Dense bad checking. Color fair to poor—not nearly as good as finishing varnish I, but much better color than III and V. Practically no gloss. Behavior over all undercoats was the same.

Finishing varnishes over black color coats;—

Best (Good)—Finishing varnish II. Gloss retention fairly good. No checking except over gloss color coats "C," "F" and "G." Only difference between different black color coats is checking over "C," "F" and "G," with "F" and "G" being the poorest.

Second Best (Fair)—Finishing varnishes III and V showed practically the same results, gloss practically nil. Checking—none over any black color coat.

Third Best (Poor)—Finishing varnish I. Dense checking over all black color coats. Gloss practically nil. Little difference over all black color coats. Gloss black "F" and "G" are very slightly poorer.

Poorest (Poor)—Finishing varnish VI. Dense bad checking over all black color coats. No gloss. No appreciable difference in results over different black color coats. Gloss black "F" and "G" may be somewhat worse.

Acknowledgment: Exposures at Hialeah, Florida, were made possible by courtesy of Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation.

Rubber Accelerators In Bodying Oils

Northwestern Club

The Northwestern club's technical committee, with the idea that a varnish-maker might advantageously make use of a polymerization catalyst tested a group of rubber accelerators in this connection. The members particularly studied the effects of such agents and other catalysts in heat-bodying processes for vegetable oils.

The following catalysts were used:—

1. Thicarbanilide.
2. Diphenylguanidin.
3. Mixture of methylenedianilide and formaldehydeanilin.
4. Benzothiazolthiobenzoate.
5. Dibenzothiazyldimethylthiolurea.
6. Forhaldehyde derivative of anilin and acetaldehyde.
7. Blend of diphenylguanidin and dinitrophenylthiobenzothiazole.
8. Similar to 7 with guantol.
9. Same as 6 but specially processed.
10. Mercaptobenzothiazole with cyclohexylamine.
11. Diaminodiphenylamine.
12. Carbon bisulphide with methylenedipiperidin.
13. Carbon bisulphide with methylenedicyclohexylamine.
14. Adelhyde derivative of Schiff's base.
15. Product of butraldehyde and butylideneanilin.
16. Product of acetaldehyde and anilin.
17. Piperidiniumpentamethylene dithiocarbanate.
18. An activated mercaptobenzothiazole.
19. Same as 1, different manufacturer.
20. Dipentamethylenethiuriam tetrasulphide.
21. Tetramethylthiuriam monosulphide.
22. Zinc salt of mercaptobenzothiazole.
23. Blend of 21 and 22.
24. Blend of 22 and diothotolylguanidin.
25. Zinc naphthenate.
26. Pentaerythritol.
27. Basic carbonate white lead.
28. Litharge.
29. Zinc oxide (fine particle type).
30. Sulphur.
31. Zinc acetate.
32. Phthalic anhydride.
33. Maleic anhydride.
34. Aminoguanidin sulphate.
35. Thorium nitrate.
36. Thorium naphthenate.
37. Lead naphthenate.

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38. Nickel naphthenate.
39. Cobalt naphthenate.
40. Mercaptobenzothiazole.

Out of its tests the committee drew the following conclusions:—

The rubber accelerators as a class speed the bodying of linseed and soybean oils. There is more darkening than would result if the oil were bodied to the same viscosity without the accelerator.

Many of these accelerators are sulphur compounds and were no better than cooking pure sulphur into the oil.

Oils bodied with these compounds may possess some outstanding properties which ordinary heat-bodied oil does not have. This field, however, was not touched.

Thorium naphthenate was outstanding and very interesting, producing in large quantities an oil which bodies in a class with dehydrated castor or oiticica. The problem will be to obtain from a manufacturer a reasonably priced product in a form easy to handle and incorporate into the oil. Of course there is the possibility that the thorium naphthenate is forming a gel similar to an aluminum stearate gel, and is not catalyzing polymerization at all. The varnish prepared did not, however, show this, as the oil acted like a regular heat-bodied linseed with the resin.

The other naphthenates showed promise and might be used to advantage in the varnish stacks.

The varnishes prepared using two of the catalysts did not show any evidence of being harmfully affected except in color and were slightly superior in other respects. It is possible that some bad effect may result which has not as yet developed, such as discoloration of sulphur compounds with drier or progressive bodying.

The club wishes to express its appreciation to the Monsanto Chemical Company and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which furnished the rubber accelerators, and to the Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, which prepared and furnished the thorium naphthenate.

Surface-Acting Agents In Pigment Grinding

Detroit Club

In its second year's paper based on the continuing work through the years, the technical committee of the Detroit club presented extensive tabulations and graphs. It cited the assistance it had had from the Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation, the Jones-Dabney Company, and Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., and indexed more than a dozen references to its problem in the literature.

And it offered the following conclusions:—

1. The direct addition of a wetting agent to a mill paste will not necessarily decrease grinding time. The basic principles of wetting are directly opposed to decreased grinding time. In fact, if an agent is really efficient as a pigment wetter, grinding time is certain to be increased. If the grinding aid is a true wetting agent, the viscosity of the paste is always lessened; and thin paste is always lessened; and thin pastes pass through a roller mill much more slowly than do heavy pastes.

2. The speed of grind is directly related to the tackiness of the paste being ground. Decreased milling time is obtained through the addition of a "tacking agent". "Tack" may be obtained by the use of heat-bodied oils, rubber solutions, possibly ethyl cellulose, or similar materials. The efficiency of "Nuade" is due to its "tacky" property. A material which is reactive with the vehicle is also likely to aid in decreasing the grinding time. However, caution must be exercised with this type of agent, since livering is likely to occur.

3. Grinding time can be decreased merely by an increase in pigment concentration. Pigment to vehicle ratios are vital to the development of maximum mill efficiency. This may be trite; but it is still the key to decreased milling costs.

4. Surface-active agents play a major role in making it possible to handle high pigment to vehicle combinations. It was found possible, by the addition of 1 percent of a surface-active agent, to increase the pigment concentration by 25 percent in an alkyd and titanium dioxide enamel.

5. The use of grinding aids, or surface-active agents, does not decrease the number of passes through a mill required to produce a specific fineness. The fineness obtained in all cases was equal to the blanks, regardless of rate of flow through the mill. A dispersing agent would be of great interest; but it has not yet been found.

6. No saving was noted in the length of time required to grind in pebble mills. Had any of the surface-active materials been true dispersing agents it might have been found possible to reduce the grinding time from some figure such as forty-

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eight hours, for example, to say, twenty-four or thirty-six hours. None of the agents were effective in dispersing the pigment. However, as the pigment used (carbon black) was difficult to handle in this type vehicle this conclusion may not be entirely valid. Increased pigmentation was not possible because, in all but one instance, the viscosities of the grinds were materially increased by the addition of surface-active agents.

7. Reactivity of surface-active agents with pigments and vehicles must be carefully watched. This is particularly true of amines and amides from fatty acids. These products are rather reactive; and in some cases caused viscous livering and even marked discoloration in white enamels. In no instance was loss of drying time observed.

8. All the surface-active agents materially decreased the mixing time required prior to the grinding operation. This may be of sufficient moment to be of value to some plant operators. No accurate records were kept on mixing times because of the small batches used. It was felt that such data would be inaccurate and misleading.

9. The effect of surface-active agents on settling is marked. The paint grinder should never use an agent until its effect on pigment settling has been carefully checked. It was found that in some instances, agents caused hard packing of the pigment after a comparatively short aging time. On the other hand, certain agents seem to aid the suspension of pigment particles.

Stability Of Green Pigments

Philadelphia Club

Continuing its studies of the stability characteristics of pigments the Philadelphia club reported its experimentation with twelve green pigments alone and in combinations in four vehicles. The tests included stability in the container and on exposure panels.

The club's report of results was as follows:—

The combination of phthalocyanin blue and hansa yellow G is undoubtedly superior in color retention to any of the other colors tested in all vehicles except the fortified linseed vehicle. In this particular case, the phthalocyanin blue and zinc yellow combination is superior. This combination also exhibits excellent gloss retention, especially with the alkyd and alkyd modified lacquer vehicles, and appears to reduce checking in the modified phenolic vehicle. It also produces a more brilliant shade of green than can be secured with a C. P. chrome green or any other combination of yellow and blue pigments. This combination has the unfavorable characteristic of being very fluffy which results in poor flow and requires an excessive amount of the thinner in the alkyd, phenolic and modified linseed vehicle. It is possibly not quite so noticeable in the alkyd series as in the other two. This combination produces a green of excellent color and stability, but naturally the price is high. However, where maximum color and stability are required, this combination cannot be surpassed.

What has been said above of the phthalocyanin blue and hansa yellow G combination holds true to a large degree for the prussian blue and hansa yellow G combination except in the fortified linseed vehicle series where the prussian blue and hansa yellow G combination is decidedly inferior and, in fact, is no better than the prussian blue, chrome yellow pigment. There is, however, only a slight advantage for the phthalocyanin blue over the prussian blue in the other vehicles and there is the decided disadvantage of considerably higher cost.

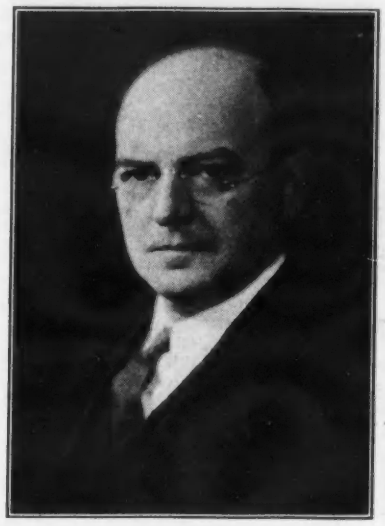
Next in general durability and color characteristics come the combinations of phthalocyanin blue and zinc yellow and prussian blue and zinc yellow. These combinations are generally superior to the C. P. chrome greens in the lacquer, alkyd and modified phenolic series and the phthalocyanin blue-zinc yellow combination is decidedly superior to all colors in the fortified linseed series.

The C. P. chrome greens as a general class are slightly inferior to the above combination colors but are superior to the other combinations of both the prussian blue and phthalocyanin blue with cadmium lithopone and chrome yellow. The combinations with cadmium lithopone are decidedly inferior to the other combinations of blues and yellows. This pigment is characterized by poor color retention. In some cases, the yellow appears to have been completely destroyed, leaving only the blue in the film.

It might be interesting to note here that the phthalocyanin blue shows a superiority over the prussian blue when used in combination with yellows having good color permanency, namely hansa yellow G and zinc yellow. However, the opposite is true, that is, the prussian blue shows superiority over the phthalocyanin blue when used with yellows having poor color stability, namely the chrome yellow and cadmium lithopone.

The combination of chromium hydrate with chrome yellow and zinc yellow gave generally poor results. These combinations have very poor color retention and low opacity and the chromium hydrate livers badly with the phenolics. It also has poor can stability, particularly with respect to increase in drying time.

The C. P. chromium oxide is generally inferior to the C. P. chrome greens although the color retention is satisfactory.



C. W. Clark
Re-elected F.P.V.P.C. Treasurer

The gloss retention is poor and it is impossible to restore a good gloss even with polishing.

Bodying Dehydrated Castor Oil and Others

C.D.I.C. Club

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus club reported its second year's work on the bodying of dehydrated castor oil in admixture with other oils. This work embraced the following:—

Mixtures of equal quantities of dehydrated castor oil with linseed, fish, and soybean oils were bodied and samples taken at predetermined intervals. Corresponding mixtures of oils were also prepared by bodying each oil separately and cold-blending the bodied products.

The physical and chemical properties of these oils were studied to determine if there were significant differences between mixtures of oils bodied together and bodied separately.

It is interesting to note that, of a variety of properties studied, only viscosity and iodine numbers showed significant differences.

For the linseed-dehydrated castor oil mixture, bodying together resulted in more rapid changes in iodine number and viscosity than occurs when the oils are bodied separately. Conversely, mixtures of fish and soybean oils with dehydrated castor exhibited more rapid changes in properties when bodied separately. Lack of time prevented a study of the drying characteristics and durability of these various oil mixtures and varnishes prepared from them.

Lack of time prevented the carrying of the tests as far as was desired, but the results obtained supported the following conclusions:—

1. Only two properties, viscosity and iodine number, show significant differences between mixtures of dehydrated castor oil with fish, linseed, and soybean oils when bodied together, and bodied separately and blended to the same composition.

2. Mixtures of dehydrated castor and linseed oils body more rapidly together than when they are bodied individually and blended.

3. Mixtures of dehydrated castor and fish oils exhibit an apparent induction or delayed period for reaction and bodying to take place when bodied together, in comparison with the effect which takes place when the oils are bodied separately and blended. However, when bodying once begins on a mixture it proceeds at a more rapid rate than when the oils are bodied separately.

4. Mixtures of dehydrated castor and soybean oils show little difference in properties when bodied separately or together.

The committee desires to thank the Columbus Varnish Company for the use of varnish kettles, fires, and equipment, and Battelle Memorial Institute for the determination of the physical and chemical constants of the oils.

These familiar faces from familiar places, wish you a very hearty welcome to Washington and a most successful convention.

CHEMICAL & PIGMENT COMPANY
COLLINSVILLE, ILL. BALTIMORE, MD. OAKLAND, CAL.
Sunolith Lithopone — Cadmolith (3 shades yellow)
Astrolith Lithopone — Cadmium Red (5 shades)
Zopaque (Sole Sales Agents)

E. W. COLLEDGE COMPANY
JACKSONVILLE NEW YORK CLEVELAND CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
Nelio Rosin — Anti-Skinning Agents
Sunny South Turpentine — Naval Stores

METALS REFINING COMPANY
HAMMOND, IND.
Red Lead — Orange Metal
Litharge — Cuprous Oxide

EUSTON LEAD COMPANY
SCRANTON, PA.
White Lead (dry or in oil)

Primers for Magnesium And Aluminum Alloys

Golden Gate Club

Because of the importance of magnesium alloys and aluminum alloys in the aircraft industry the Golden Gate club's technical committee started a study of 500 panels of such metals coated with 113 primers and four finish coats. Its purpose was to augment the work of the National Bureau of Standards, the War Department, and the Navy Department.

The tests on aluminum alloys are still in a state of progress. Those on magnesium alloys, after two years, permit the following general conclusions:—

1. Several primers equal to and superior to P27b primer have been developed.

2. Surface treatment is necessary where exposure to saline atmospheres is encountered.

3. The type of magnesium alloy chosen is an important factor in combating corrosion.

4. The type of surface treatment chosen is related to corrosion resistance and adhesion of primers.

5. The use of zinc yellow in the pigment is preferable in primers.

6. Selected dispersion resins and alkyds are satisfactory bases for primer vehicles.

7. Magnesium alloys have a much greater corrosion potential than do aluminum alloys in saline atmospheres.

In comparison with "official" primer (P27b) the following primers were found to possess equal or greater efficacy on magnesium alloys:—

A. Alkyds

C1 and D1—Spanish oxide and asbestine in Beckosol 1303.
D2—Zinc yellow and Spanish oxide and asbestine in Duraplex B37X.
C3—Zinc yellow in Beckosol 1303.
C6 and D6—Spanish oxide, asbestine and barytes in Amberlac 80X.
C7 and D7—Similar to C6 and D6 but including zinc yellow and Duraplex C45HV.
C8 and D8—Zinc yellow and Spanish oxide in Glyptal 2458.
D9—Similar to D8, but in Glyptal 2466.
D10—Similar to D8, but in Glyptal 2454.
H7—Zinc dust and zinc oxide in PV Esterol.

B. Dispersion Resins

H2—Bakelite formula XE9473, except XR10433 replaces XJ8344.
H5—Bakelite formula XE8408.
K12—Zinc yellow and asbestine in Bakelite Dispersion Resin XK14308 plasticized with XJ13574.

C. Mixtures of Alkyds and Dispersion Resins

A1—Bakelite XK6791 substituted for BK3962 in P27b.
A2—Bakelite XK6844 substituted for BK3962 in P27b.

D. Phenolic Resin—Oil Base

H4—Bakelite Formula XE11378.

E. Polymerized Vinyl Resins

J5—Carbide & Carbon Primer XE689.
J6—Carbide & Carbon Primer XE685.

F. Proprietary

H10—Dow No. 2.
H11—Dow No. 12.

An examination of the exposure results of the above primers indicates that maximum protection is provided by vehicles consisting wholly of alkyds or of dispersion resins. This may indicate that cold mixing of alkyds and dispersion resins, as followed in P27b primer, may not be the best procedure.

This investigation would not have been possible, were it not for the wholehearted cooperation of twenty-five raw material manufacturers, four governmental agencies and five aircraft manufacturers. To these the committee extends its thanks and appreciation.

Contribution of advice, material and equipment were received from: Aluminum Company of America, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, Bakelite Corporation, Dow Chemical Company, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, General Electric Company, Paraffine Companies, Resinous Products & Chemical Company, United States War Department Air Corps and United States Naval Aircraft Factory.

Panel photographs were made by R. Harrison and R. W. Cohn.

Behavior of Certain Oil-Resin Combinations

Baltimore Club

Motivated by the acute shortage of principal drying oils the Baltimore club studied varnish formulation without tung oil, proceeding along the line of resin combinations with other oils. It did a variety of formulating, and it studied resistance to alkalies and cold water, drying, color, kauri reduction, outdoor durability. And it reported the following conclusions:—

1. Generally the varnishes with the higher cobalt content, that is 0.08 percent metal on the oil weight, showed lower kauri reduction, poorer water resistance, poorer alkali resistance, and poorer outdoor durability than the corresponding varnishes containing the 0.02 percent cobalt. Oiticica and tung oils were more adversely affected as to these propeerties by this addition than were the softer drying oils. Possibly the poor water and alkali resistance might have been caused by the presence of the increased amount of easily saponifiable metallic soaps. This seems hardly likely in view of the relatively small amounts of soaps present, especially since two of the oils, tung and oiticica, are much more adversely affected.

Dr. Joseph Mattiello

Did so well in directing the presentation of technical papers that the job was handed to him for another year

2. In each series of varnishes tung oil exhibits the best alkali resistance and oiticica oil the poorest. Limed rosin is poorer in alkali resistance than any of the oils. Ester gum is superior to any of the oils; and the modified phenolic is considerably better than the ester gum and thus better than any of the oils. The results indicate that where alkali resistance is of considerable importance in a varnish—for example, plaster primer—it is possible to select a varnish made from cheaper materials that will have equal alkali resistance; for example, E-T-50 could be replaced with M-C-25. Reference to the table will indicate a further list of possible substitution provided other requirements of the varnish are met.

3. Tung oil has, by far, the best water resistance and oiticica is next. Of the other oils castor is slightly superior. In the resins, the modified phenolic has by far the best water resistance, the ester considerably less, and the limed rosin is very poor at even the longer oil lengths.

4. The results indicate that water resistance is no measure of durability. For example, R-T-25 shows much better water resistance than R-C-25, but the durability results are in the reverse order. Reference to the tables will show many similar examples.

5. Comparison of kauri reduction and general remarks on durability indicate that kauri reduction is not a true indication of durability even with resins other than the 100 percent phenolics.

6. In long-oil lengths the varnishes made from the softer drying oils, dehydrated castor, "S-oil" and linseed oil, gave abnormally high kauri reductions. We believe this to be accounted for by the fact that these varnish films did not dry thoroughly in the five-hour baking period.

7. The use of an increased amount of cobalt drier materially improved the dry of the softer-drying oil varnishes, in certain cases to within acceptable limits. Some further work must be done to find

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CHICAGO	LOS ANGELES	PHILADELPHIA	SEATTLE
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the minimum amount of drier to achieve satisfactory dry without undue impairment of durability.

8. With regard to drying, the prolonged retention of tack indicates that certain combinations of resins and oils are not commercially practical even though the durability may be good.

9. The improvement in dry of the modified phenolic resin varnishes was not as great as we would have expected from previous experience with these resins in tung oil formulations.

10. In the short and medium oil varnishes the durability of tung oil is not as good as that of some of the softer-drying oils, especially when used with the modified phenolic resin.

11. Oiticica oil, when used alone, gives poorer durability than any of the other oils, the early failure probably being due to rapid embrittlement.

12. The results from the few 100 percent phenolic varnishes studied indicated that with all oils at all lengths the durability far exceeds that of any other oil-resin combination used.

13. The exposure tests indicate that dehydrated castor oil has the best exterior durability of the substitute oils used. It has the drawback, however, of retaining tack in some of the longer oil varnishes which probably can be overcome by partial substitution with oiticica without too great impairment of durability.

14. Where slight aftertack is not objectionable in exterior varnishes, perfectly satisfactory varnishes can be made with the softer-drying oils used alone. Satisfactory interior varnishes giving good dry and hardness are obtained by using the various 15 and 25-gallon oil-resin combinations discussed herein.

[Note—For obvious reasons the tradenames of the dehydrated castor, the proprietary synthetic oil, and the modified and 100 percent phenolic resins have not been specifically mentioned. Anyone desiring this information may obtain it by writing to the secretary of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club.]

Lacquer Paste Grinding On 3-Roller Mill

Toronto Club

Types of grinding vehicles, consistency of pastes, and types of pigments were considered by the Toronto club in a series of tests of the grinding of lacquer pastes. These tests were carried out on a three-roller mill because of the flexibility of new machines of that type.

Reporting on its work, the club said:—

We are now ready to gather together the results from our various tabulated data, tests, and observations. We find that in the three sets of grindings, the grinding liquid that gave a good grind in the shortest time in all cases was No. 106 [Xylol, 20; No. 6 ester gum, 42½; blown castor oil, 22½; dibutyl phthalate, 15]. The cheapest grind as to time and cost of raw materials was in two out of three cases No. 106. In all cases the pastes ground with No. 106 vehicle were of a good consistency.

It may be noted that the optimum in grinding ratio came somewhere between a ratio of 55 and 65 percent of pigment. This ratio would naturally vary with each different pigment used.

We find that vehicle No. 106 also has the best wetting properties, having required the least amount of vehicle to wet the pigment.

We find that a great deal of time can be saved and better grinding and pastes result by choosing the proper types of pigments.

All the vehicles tested could be used in a lacquer without showing any harmful effects. All the lacquer films dried in five minutes and were quite hard in one hour's time. All showed a good gloss and good grind.

It has been shown that an excellent general purpose lacquer paste, from the standpoint of speed, grind, cost and results, may be obtained on a three roller mill. A great deal of leeway is provided in the grinding liquid to suit any particular demand in formulation. Those who are now using three-roller mills for grinding lacquer pastes can see that better results might be obtained by slight adjustment in their grinding vehicle, ratio of pigment and vehicle, and selection of proper types of pigments. Similar results would no doubt be obtained on the five-roller mill. We do not offer our grinding liquids here as the best that can be produced, but only as a comparison of different types now in use.

By the stocking of a standard lacquer paste, more flexibility is provided in the manufacture of industrial lacquers. A decided advantage is shown over the stone mill grinding, which is very slow, and requires a separate mill for each color. An advantage is also obtained over the ball mill, which restricts the size of batch, the viscosity, and is too slow for rush jobs. The amount of plasticizer can be kept low enough to give ample room for adjustment in the finished product, and the type of gum used need not be ester but any other as required.

The figures showing the loss of material on grinding are not excessive in view of the fact that a part of this is actual loss from material adhering to the mill after grinding, and in a larger batch would be greatly reduced.

The results and costs obtained here are only comparative, and can only be interpreted in actual figures by the running of a plant size batch. The ratio of pigment and vehicle should be very closely watched as this might be the difference between profit and loss. Likewise, the pigment should be very carefully chosen and new types of pigments followed closely. As stated previously, the proper place for iron oxides and siliceous materials is the ball mill or the stone mill. This does not mean that they cannot be ground on the roller mill. They can be ground satisfactorily but take a little longer than the softer pigments. Here again a choice of pigment should be made and a soft oxide chosen where possible.

Thus, to sum up the results, we find that lacquer pastes ground on the three roller mill depend primarily on the following three factors:—

1. Type of vehicle.
2. Ratio of pigment to vehicle.
3. Choice of pigments.

It has also been shown that roller mill grinding of lacquer pastes:—

1. Speeds up production and rush orders.
2. Lowers the ultimate cost of the lacquer.
3. Gives more leeway in formulating lacquers.
4. Saves floor space in machinery.

There has not been sufficient time to observe the keeping qualities of the pastes prepared, but this will be followed and added to the paper at a later date.

Kauri Reduction Values of Alkyds

Louisville Club

With a purpose of showing the usefulness of kauri reduction values in respect of synthetic resin varnishes in the face of differences from its significance on fossil resins, the technical committee of the Louisville club conducted a number of experiments on alkyd resins, comprising effects of the nature of the oil; effect of oil length; effect of mole ratio, and effect of viscosity.

It reached the following conclusions:—

Alkyd resins have been considered as a ternary system of oil, phthalic anhydride, and glycerol.

Kauri reduction values of various alkyd resins were found to vary with the nature of the oil and oil length.

For the resins investigated the phthalic anhydride-glycerol mole ratio for a given oil length had no effect on kauri reduction values.

Kauri relationships identical with those in oleoresinous systems seem to apply to alkyd resins.

Viscosity of Synthetics In Mixed Hydrocarbons

Los Angeles Club

Viscosity equivalent values in terms of toluol and iso-octane were determined by the Los Angeles club on normal heptane, "Skellysolve E," and methylcyclohexane last year. Further work was done to get data on various commercial solvents which it was felt would be helpful in their comparative identification and evaluation.

In a report by Ralph H. Huff, the further work was summarized as follows:—

1. Alkyd resin bases of three representative types have been tested for viscosity in four different hydrocarbon solvents, and mixtures thereof, consisting of toluol, iso-octane, and two commercially available thinners of different strength.

2. The viscosity data observed are graphically represented in terms of viscosity versus solvent composition versus resin concentration.

3. An equation has been derived by means of which commercial hydrocarbon solvents may be evaluated to provide numerical values that are directly applicable to use in the paint and varnish industry.

4. Approximate viscosity equivalent values have been suggested for three different hydrocarbon solvents used in our previous paper.

5. The desirability for the correlation of viscosity equivalent values with previously used methods of solvent evaluation has been suggested.

6. The adoption of viscosity-equivalent values as a means of specification of hydrocarbon solvents has been recommended.

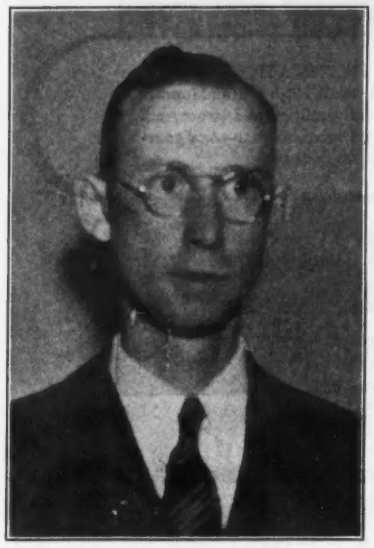
The author acknowledges with thanks the following: The contribution by the Shell Chemical Company, San Francisco, of the iso-octane required for this study; the contribution by the Barrett Company of the commercial toluol; the contribution by the Union Oil Company of California of the two commercial solvents used; the contribution by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., of the solid glycerophthalate bases.

The author wishes to express his thanks to Mark C. Lewis, of the Engineering Department of the General Electric Company for his very capable assistance with the development of equation (1) and his advice in connection with a number of mathematical obstacles that were encountered at first.

Painting Brick Surfaces

Pittsburgh Club

The Pittsburgh club reported on the test paintouts on brick surfaces which it had told about last year. These coatings were pigmented-cumar-tung, phenolic, and alkyd emulsion primers and one linseed oil and one alkyd emulsion finish.



Walter F. Kuster

Chosen to handle arrangements for the 1941 Paint Show

Here are the findings:—

We believe this paper presents several principles that will aid in the development of an ideal finishing system for brick surfaces, even though some of them are negative observations.

1. The emulsion type formulations showed little value as a primer of finish coat.

2. The zinc sulphate wash did not apparently neutralize all the lime which was evidenced through the immediate bleaching on the mortar and later bleaching on the brick faces. The only favorable result was slightly better scaling resistance in some cases.

3. Of the five varied oil length varnish primers, No. 4 (made with the 50 gallon length varnish) was the best all around primer, showing up best as a single coat as well as a two-coat system.

4. Brick surfaces that have never been painted should have three coats of paint to achieve best results, especially for appearance.

5. It has been found that an alkali resistant vehicle of the flexible type is more desirable than a straight oil or alkyd emulsion type of vehicle in the priming coat.

Measurement of Coating Adhesion

New York Club

Work started some time ago and preliminarily reported last year was continued and expanded by the technical committee of the New York club in its search for a method of qualitatively measuring the adhesion of coatings to wood, metal, and other surfaces. Experiments had been carried on in six series comprising the adhesion of various primers to different surfaces and the effects of exposure on adhesion.

The experimentation had been carried far enough to permit the following general conclusions:—

It must be remembered in considering the conclusions arrived at that the exposure tests on these paints are still continuing. It is quite evident that all coatings will eventually lose their adherence, through some form of failure such as checking, cracking, or rusting. Final comparisons of one primer with another, therefore, cannot be made at this time.

The curves formed by the adhesion values of the coatings during exposure vary considerably. Adhesion curves of films containing linseed oil generally begin with low initial adhesion, rise to a maximum value, and suddenly drop away. Those containing varnish begin with a fairly high adhesion which may or may not increase on exposure, depending upon the individual coating. The correlation between adhesion in these instances and the slower through dry of the linseed oil film as compared to the drying of varnishes is quite obvious.

It is interesting to note that with the exception of primer 7-B (naval aircraft primer P27b), the ranking of the primers according to initial adhesion is the same on dural and polished steel. Even after exposure this order is changed but little.

The coating, with the highest adhesion after exposure on both dural and polished steel was also found to be the most durable on recent tests on aircraft finishes. This further indicates that adhesion of the coating is an important function on exerior weathering.

We acknowledge with thanks the following:

The contribution by the Bakelite Corporation Laboratory, Bloomfield, N. J., regarding the development of and use of equipment for adhesion determinations by the "Direct Tensile Method"; the Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company, Irvington, N. J., for the use of accelerating weathering equipment and contribution of "adhesive cements"; the Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation, Wilmington, Del., for the Florida expos-

Fredrickson Joins Krebs Pigment Corp.

James A. Fredrickson has resigned as technical director for John W. Masury & Son, paint and varnish manufacturer, Brooklyn, to join the experimental division of the Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation. Mr. Frederickson had been affiliated with the Masury organization since 1920,

James A. Fredrickson

the year of his graduation from Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where he studied chemical engineering.

Mr. Fredrickson started with the Masury organization as a helper in the varnish department. He later was shifted to the varnish laboratory, and then made assistant foreman and later foreman of the paint department. He subsequently became assistant chemist in the chemical department; assistant manager of the technical department; manager of technical service; chief chemist, and finally technical director.

In successive years Mr. Fredrickson was secretary, vice-president and president of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. He served at various times as chairman of the technical, membership and program committees of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. He has also served on the advisory, technical advisory, exposure test, and executive committees of the federation.

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ure tests on primers; the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, for use of equipment for crimping tests and forming bottle caps; the Aluminum Research Laboratory, New Kensington, Pa., for its contribution of adhesion data by "Direct Tensile Method"; and the National Lead Company for assistance in cutting up test specimens.

The committee also takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the cooperation expressed in reviews, criticisms and suggestions of the following:—

Carlton H. Rose, National Lead Company; John F. Broeker and W. G. Vannoy, Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation; Robert Wray and W. R. Kappes, Aluminum Company Research Laboratory; Ralph Everett and Frank Stearns, Keystone Varnish Company; and members of the technical committee, New York Paint and Varnish Production Club.

Producing Uniform Films

New York Club

An automatic doctor blade was exhibited by the New York club, which had been developed by its technical committee to meet the need for a method of getting uniform thickness and spread in paint films to be tested. The new device (of the inclined plane type) was the outcome of experimentation with various types of blades and several other apparatuses.

In presenting a detailed account of its experimental work the committee said:—

Approximately the same uniformity in film thickness is obtained with any of the doctor blades but the inclined plane blade gives more uniform results when used by different operators than the blades which are drawn down by hand. The inclined plane blade, because of its automatic operation, gives films which are free from the waviness observed in films drawn down by hand.

The automatic spray gives better film uniformity than any of the other methods, particularly with industrial coatings. It is not restricted to extremely flat bases as are the doctor blades.

The automatic dip and spinning disk are limited to materials which have good flowing qualities.

Plate glass and a good grade of window glass may be used with the doctor blades as bases on which to apply the film. Papers and fabrics may be coated by attaching them to the glass, but metal surfaces were not found which had the necessary flatness.

An error of from 5 to 10 percent may be expected in measuring the film with the mechanical methods available.

It has been shown that automatic methods are necessary to produce satisfactory films for testing.

An automatic doctor blade has been developed which is extremely simple in operation but gives very reproducible results.

The development of a less expensive automatic spray equipment is under consideration so that it may be made available to all paint laboratories.

An improved automatic dipping machine has been developed which gives very good results within the limitations of this method.

Greater value and accuracy in results of tests on surface coatings have been obtained from the above developments. It is felt that continued improvements in the directions indicated will contribute greatly to the elimination of one of the difficulties in our industry.

Paint, Varnish Census For 1939 Released

Manufacturers of paint, varnish, and lacquers reported the value of products of their industry amounted to $434,938,754 in 1939, according to the Bureau of Census. This compared with $453,865,808 in 1937. The number of establishments reporting totaled 1,165 compared with 1,037 in 1937.

Products by Kind

	1939.	1937.
Paints, varnishes, and lacquers industry, all products, total value.	$434,938,754	$453,865,808
Paints, varnishes, lacquers and related products..	405,032,237	421,446,144
Other products (not classified in this industry)...	29,906,517	32,419,664
Paints, varnishes, and lacquers made as secondary products in other industries.	10,815,493	13,861,172
Paints, total value	$190,459,858	$200,846,090
Water paints and calcimines, dry or paste—		
Pounds	138,308,902	150,876,099
Value	$6,938,225	$7,621,816
Plastic paints—		
Plastic paints—		
Pounds	10,181,652	15,563,978
Value	$805,736	$1,103,321
Paints in paste form—		
Total pounds..	253,895,535	269,826,849
Total value....	$25,113,592	$28,540,716
White lead in oil, pure—		
Pounds	129,254,305	137,270,304
Value	$10,622,067	$14,151,510
Combination or graded whites—		
Pounds	65,466,754	60,138,990
Value	$5,834,982	$5,266,312
Red lead in oil—		
Pounds	3,428,422	4,505,341
Value	$365,397	$538,056
Zinc oxide in oil—		
Pounds	4,973,664	6,320,816
Value	$522,080	$663,535
Colors in oil—		
Pounds	20,003,058	22,680,448
Value	$3,583,813	$3,947,462
Colors in japan—		
Pounds	1,165,384	1,863,757
Value	$341,424	$515,039
Other paste paints—		
Pounds	29,603,948	37,047,193
Value	$3,843,829	$3,518,802
Ready-mixed and semipaste paints—		
Total gallons..	107,181,630	110,248,103
Total value....	$157,602,305	$163,580,237
Paints in oil, ready-mixed—		
Gallons	42,278,342	47,856,739
Value	$72,345,125	$79,318,969
Undercoatings and primers—		
Gallons	11,831,981	12,274,336
Value	$15,280,604	$14,828,425
Wall paints and mill whites, flat or gloss—		
Gallons	27,604,076	26,336,967
Value	$39,432,883	$38,166,221
Stains (not varnish stains)—		
Gallons	4,235,451	3,877,926
Value	$4,591,582	$4,153,098
Bituminous paints (not including roof coatings)—		
Gallons	3,640,938	
Value	$1,480,982	
Other ready-mixed and semipaste paints—		19,902,135
Gallons	17,590,842	$27,113,524
Value	$24,471,129	
Varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and japans, total value.....	$216,579,605	$226,002,701
Varnishes, total value	$63,608,132	$64,730,411
Synthetic-oleoresinous, straight or (modified 100% synthetic resin)—		
Gallons	23,472,584	21,395,395
Value	$29,333,650	$25,563,595
Other resinous except synthetic (100% natural resin)—		
Gallons	14,221,132	15,910,811
Value	$14,232,561	$16,697,577
Spirit, not turpentine—		
Gallons	7,778,764	8,447,485
Value	$8,412,572	$8,757,672
Other varnishes—		
Gallons	11,597,488	15,676,926
Value	$11,629,349	$13,711,567
Varnish stains—		
Gallons	2,229,952	2,160,801
Value	$3,577,317	$3,567,419
Nitrocellulose (pyroxylin) products, total value...	$64,307,131	$72,272,824
Clear lacquers—		
Gallons	13,749,586	14,627,088
Value	$17,477,529	$22,536,577
Pigmented lacquers—		
Gallons	12,572,217	14,017,454
Value	$27,756,553	$28,380,288
Thinners—		
Gallons	22,386,579	24,145,856
Value	$14,208,650	$15,630,598
Lacquer bases and dopes—		
Gallons	3,094,391	4,057,056
Value	$3,337,663	$4,758,045
Other nitrocellulose products, value...	$1,526,736	$967,316
Enamels, total value	$75,943,835	$75,270,124
Oil, ester gum, and natural-resin, varnish base—		
Gallons	18,904,915	24,201,976
Value	$33,095,900	$39,029,634
Synthetic resin (oil, straight or modified)—		
Gallons	21,340,328	18,196,244
Value	$42,847,935	$36,240,490
Drying japans and driers—		
Gallons	2,700,148	3,522,010
Value	$2,211,302	$2,946,870
Baking japans—		
Gallons	1,939,737	3,266,880
Value	$1,541,047	$2,507,547
Other products of the varnish group, value.	$5,390,841	$4,707,506
Fillers, total value	$1,831,559	$2,110,756
Liquid—		
Gallons	289,264	252,377
Value	$370,401	$236,470
Paste—		
Pounds	14,770,570	16,591,855
Value	$1,243,099	$1,689,348
Dry—		
Pounds	*.....	13,872,066
Value	$218,059	$184,938
Putty—		
Pounds	103,232,417	90,544,189
Value	$3,811,368	$3,683,418
Bleached shellac—		
Pounds	16,282,716	14,639,005
Value	$3,165,340	$2,664,351

* Quantity not available. Will be shown in final report.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, this city, plans an expenditure of $100,000, for rebuilding a portion of its Terre Haute, Ind., plant damaged recently by an explosion.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Fish Oils Advanced Sharply—Further Rise in Olive Oil On War News—Narrow Changes in Cottonseed Oil and Lard—Animal Oils Up—Business Quiet

No change of consequence was noticeable last week in the character of business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases. In some instances an increase was noted in the number of inquiries received for certain imported vegetable products as well as some domestic commodities, but in the main purchasing was still confined to comparatively small or moderate quantities. There was nothing stimulating in the action of the markets for cottonseed oil and lard futures and consumers of other oils and fats were still disinclined to purchase in advance of immediate needs. Offerings continued light as a rule, however, and the price trend was again upward, with sentiment as to the business outlook apparently better than in the previous week despite unfavorable war news from abroad and the prevailing uncertainty concerning the domestic political situation.

Price Changes

Advanced

Lard oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, refined, 6-10c. per lb.
Neatsfoot oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. to 10c. per gal.
Olive oil foots, ¾c. per lb.
Sardine oil, refined, 6-10c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, 4c. per gal.
Tallow oil, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, 1/10c. per lb.
Lard, 5c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
95.8	95.6	95.3	106.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady contract movement. Transient business fairly active. Prices unchanged.

Chinawood.—Firm abroad and here. Offerings light, spot and shipment. Inquiry fairly active. Philadelphia received 50 drums last week.

Coconut.—Crude firm. Quiet here. Coast market reported more active. Refined in fair demand.

Corn.—Crude steady. Offerings continued light. Moderate demand for refined.

Cottonseed. — Better inquiry for edible. Prices stationary.

Oiticica.—Tone steady. Offerings light, spot and futures. Fair inquiry.

Olive. — Strong on developments abroad. Offerings light. Quotations nominal. Inquiries numerous.

Palm.—Offerings light, spot and shipment. Prices steady.

Peanut.—Inquiry reported more active. Tone steady.

Perilla.—Supplies light. Quotations nominal. Fair inquiry.

Rapeseed.—Inquiry limited. Stocks small. Market steady.

Soybean.—Tone steady with competing products. Fair contract movement. New business quiet.

There was no trading in soybean oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 26 to November 1, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	4.19@4.30
May	...	...	4.22@4.40
December	...	...	4.16@4.37

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Buying of vegetable oils is moderate.

COCONUT.—Crude, Pacific Coast, October-forward, 2½c. to 2⅝c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, drums, car lots; and 8c. to 8¼c., drums, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 5⅛c. to 5¼c. per pound, drums, car lots; and 8¼c. to 8½c., drums, less than car lots.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, 3¾c. to 4c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quieter. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

			Closing	
	High.	Low.	Nov. 1.	Oct. 25.
Cash, No. 2.	84¾	82½	...	...
December ..	85¾	83	85⅝	84½
May	87	83½	86⅛	86

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—Vegetable oils quiet. Most prices nominal.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT.—Steady. Bids of 2⅜c. reported refused by sellers. Market nominal at 2.50c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and/or mills. Copra 1.37½c. to 1.40c.

CHINAWODD. — Unchanged. Buyers not particularly interested.

OITICICA.—Raw, liquid oil 19c. per pound in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco. Tankcars, quoted at 18c.; market steady. Trade light.

COTTONSEED. — Domestic bleachable oil quoted 5½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. northern California mills.

PERILLA.—Steady. No business reported. Offerings scarce. Nominally quoted at 16½c. per pound in tankcars, duty paid, f.o.b. San Francisco.

RAPESEED.—New crop Argentine oil, refined, denatured, quoted 7c. per pound, January-February shipment, but lack of steamer space precludes opportunity of business. Japanese offerings on basis of 8c. per pound.

SESAME.—Crude sesame oil quoted 7¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Trade light.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices irregular. Linseed oil, cake and meal steady. Flaxseed receipts at New York last week, 81,080 bushels.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, Nov. 1.—Cash flax in brisk demand. Supplies here increased 11,000 bushels and now total 1,803,000 bushels compared to 1,109,000 bushels last year.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.48¼	$ 1.45¼
Monday	1.48¼	1.45¼
Tuesday	1.49	1.45
Wednesday	1.49¾	1.45¾
Thursday	1.50	1.46
Friday	1.50¾	1.46¾

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
This week	92,083	133,671	176,914	190,990
Since Aug. 1..	5,246,017	3,649,632	2,611,945	2,160,532

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Cash flax tone locally is firm to strong and there is a good demand for diversion point offers, especially because of the desire to get boats loaded and on their way down the lakes before the close of navigation, which is due about three weeks hence. In the past day or so buyers wanting to fill out cargoes have stepped up their bids compared with futures and today are inclined to advance competitive bids further. Local crushers have plenty of flax to take care of nearby requirements and therefore refuse to compete with diversion point buyers for the limited offers.

Receipts increased for several days and now are light again with shipping advices small and indicating a shrinking movement. About 19,000,000 bushels of seed have moved to Duluth and Minneapolis to date and that represents the bulk of the farm surplus. Farmers are apt to save more flax for seed this year due to the difficulties encountered in bringing Argentine seed to this country. At any rate, the crest of the movement has been passed for some time and buyers look for limited pressure during the balance of the crop year, unless prices advance smartly enough to stimulate farm selling.

It costs 25c. per bushel to bring Argentine flax to this country and even if the crushers are willing to pay that freight it is next to impossible to get ocean freight room to take care of the flax. This should result in a very good demand for the domestic offerings.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.48¼	$1.46½	$1.49½
Monday	1.48¼	1.45¼	1.49¼
Tuesday	1.48	1.45	1.48½
Wednesday	1.48¾	1.45¾	1.49¼
Thursday	1.49	1.46	1.49½
Friday	1.50¾	1.46¾	1.50

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
This week	147,000	95,200	54,600	29,400
Since Sept. 1..	7,164,900	3,068,400	599,800	1,018,000

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.18¼	$1.16⅝	$1.20¼
Monday	1.17⅝	1.16¼	1.20⅝
Tuesday	1.17⅝	1.16⅝	1.20⅝
Wednesday	1.17½	1.16⅜	1.20¼
Thursday	1.17⅝	1.17⅝	1.22
Friday	1.18½	1.19	1.23

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 1.—Flaxseed, November, 66¼c. per bushel. Exports this week 83,000 bushels, all to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	10,755,000	12,315,000
United Kingdom	5,896,000	2,220,000
Continent	11,856,000	21,756,000
Orders	606,000	8,137,000
Others	1,154,000	2,567,000
Totals	30,267,000	46,995,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	4,724,000
Previous week	4,724,000
Last year	1,969,000

Linseed Oil.—Quotations were generally maintained at former levels by crushers, and the tone of the market appeared to be steadier, although changes in flaxseed prices were within moderate limits. Business continued rather quiet much of the time, although inquiries were not entirely lacking. Many consumers and dealers,

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)

RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
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(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)

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CALIFORNIA OFFICE: 5636 East 61st Street, Los Angeles
Cable Address "EPILOGUE"

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

however, were still disposed to adhere to a waiting attitude, pending further developments in the seed situation as well as in political and business affairs in general. There was a steady movement into consuming channels. Advices from outside points also reported withdrawals on contracts as still on a liberal scale, with crushers in some cases unable to keep up with shipping instructions, despite maximum output at the mills. Demand for cash flaxseed was good in Northwestern markets, crushers being the principal buyers. Receipts increased for a time, but the movement fell off later on, and country offerings were reported as lighter. A recent official estimate put the quantity of old crop seed remaining unsold in Argentina at 4,409,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Demand for linseed oil is rather quiet on the average, though showing a little improvement over that of the preceding week. Most of the buyers are well fixed with contracts covering their nearby needs and are waiting on the turn of the election before making fresh commitments. Crushers have their spindles crowded with instructions and are unable to keep up with them even at full operating capacity.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, tanks, 7.5c. per pound; cooperage, 8.1c. per pound; warehouse lots, 8.5c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1940.	1939.
This week	3,400,000	2,640,000
Since Sept. 1	34,050,000	30,660,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Linseed oil quiet. Shipping instructions, however, are excellent and oil is moving out under contract in large volume. Deliveries of California oil to the East Coast are good, and local mills are still purchasing foreign flax. Quoted:—Tankcars, 7.5c. per pound; drum car lots, ex-mill, 8.1c.; drum lots, ex-warehouse, 8.5c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 7.5c. per pound, tankcars; drums, car lots, 8.1c.; drums, less than car lots, 8.5c.

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone prevailed here. Meal fairly active. Cake quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The meal situation is as hectic as ever with buyers seeking supplies for delivery this year and finding them very scarce. A rather unusual development is that re-sellers are keeping ahead of the crushers in making quotations on their meal.

Shipping instructions are very good and mills are getting rid of meal as fast as it is produced. The spread in value between bran and meal is much in favor of the latter commodity consequently is hard to get bearish for future delivery.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, $26 to $26.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1940.	1939.
This week	5,920,000	4,920,000
Since Sept. 1	65,321,000	39,520,000

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Linseed meal prices are at best levels in a long time. Buyers are coming into the market. Round lots, $26 per ton; car lots, $26 to $26.50; less than car lots, $28 to $28.50.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures were irregular within small limits. Southern markets for cottonseed products generally steady.

Cottonseed Oil.—Trading in refined oil futures continued quiet last week. There was nothing stimulating in the action of outside markets, and many local and other operators were still disinclined to add to their commitments on either side of the account. In such circumstances there was a continuation of narrow fluctuations in prices. On upturns there was apparently some selling of a hedging character. Trade interests were credited with purchases on soft spots. Commission houses were on both sides of the market in a small way. Further tenders on October contracts brought the total for the month up to 26.

Southern markets for crude oil were generally steady, price changes being narrow. The movement of seed to the mills was still reported as light and there was no increase in offerings of crude oil. A fair inquiry was reported for cash refined oil. Trade in shortening was apparently quiet. No broadening of domestic trade in cash lard was noted and the export movement continued light. Copra was reported as easier, but quotations on coconut oil were maintained at the recent advance. Soybean oil prices underwent little change.

Marketing of hogs showed an increase, arrivals in the principal Western centers for four days of the week aggregating 331,400 head, against 238,100 head for the same days last year. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended October 26 averaged 224 pounds, against 221 pounds in the previous week. The quantity of cotton ginned for the season to October 18 was 7,028,141 bales, against 8,874,291 bales in the corresponding period last season. The weekly government report stated that in Texas cotton picking is practically completed except in some Northwestern quarters. In Oklahoma excellent progress was reported in picking, although labor is scarce in some sections. In the Northern sections of the central and eastern belts late bolls opened rapidly and picking made excellent progress. Many bolls are still immature in parts of Northern Mississippi.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 26 to November 1, inclusive, consisted of 371 contracts, a total of 22,260,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.49	5.49	5.51@ ...
March	5.65	5.60	5.62@5.64
May	5.72	5.60	5.71@5.72
December	5.47	5.38	5.46@5.48

Crude, Southeast, .04¼c. Nom.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—The cottonseed oil market is moderately active. Refined, edible oil is 7½c. to 8c. per pound, drums, car lots; and 8¼c. to 8½c., drums, less than car lots.

Cake and Meal.—A generally steady or firm tone was reported in Southern markets with the inquiry fairly active and offerings still light.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 30.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet at 4¼c. per pound. Meal firm; 8 percent, $26.50 per ton. Movement of seed to the mills continues light.

Memphis, Nov. 1.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet. Last sale at 4⅜c. per pound, Valley basis. Mills reluctant sellers, claiming crude under cost of production. Seed now $25 per ton, showing an advance of $3 since opening of season whereas oil is lower. Meal in demand and firm; 41 percent $27 per ton, Memphis basis. Most mills sold well ahead. Offerings light. Bulk cake $24 per ton, Valley basis, prompt shipment. Bulk hulls $8 per ton. Rainfall rather general this section, delaying picking. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	Oct. 24.	Nov. 1.
December	$25.90@—	$25.75@—
January	25.10@—	25.10@25.45
March	24.65@—	24.90@—
May	24.50@—	24.75@24.95

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Quotations maintained. Tone steady. Trade fairly active.

Caproic Acid.—Prices stationary. Steady movement to local and outside consumers.

Castor Oil.—Makers of cosmetics and shampoos fairly active buyers. Market steady.

Coconut Oil.—Soap producers and other consumers in market for moderate lots. Prices maintained.

Cottonseed Oil.—Steady movement to consumers on contracts. Transient business fairly active.

Linseed Oil.—Somewhat larger request for moderate quantities. Market steady.

Palm Oil.—Fair inquiry from makers of soaps and textile compounds.

Red Oil.—Firm with basic material. Demand fairly active.

Soybean Oil.—Business generally along conservative lines. Market steady.

Stearic Acid.—Buying interest stimulated by recent upturn in raw material. Market firm.

Chicago—Nov. 1

A steady market position is still being retained by fatty acids. Activity is moderate.

RED OIL.——Distilled or saponified, 6¼c. to 7¼c. per pound.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 8½c. to 9½c. per pound; double press, 9c. to 10c.; triple press, 11¾c. to 12¾c.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar; 8¾c. to 9c., drums, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, tankcar; 9¾c. to 10c., drums, car lots; 10¼c. to 10½c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8c., drums, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1⅜c. to 1½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Fair inquiry for Newfoundland. Primary market steady. Offerings light.

Menhaden.—Refined oil advanced six points. Somewhat better request for moderate lots.

Sardine.—Advance in crude reflected in local market for refined. Prices up six points. Fair demand.

Sperm.—Quotations stationary. Business fairly active.

Whale.—Refined oil steady. Purchasing continued along conservative lines.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Oct. 30.—Production of menhaden oil in Chesapeake Bay and off the Virginia capes continued to drop this week, most of the plants cutting out for the season. No transactions reported and market remains nominal at around 20c. per gallon. Fishing off the North Carolina coast has not gotten under way yet, and the factories on the Florida coast are not doing anything.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—Gaining ground at almost every transaction, widespread sales activity took place in the California sardine oil market last week as prices were forced up finally to 31 cents. The catch of sardines rose to tremendous proportions, with the tonnage represented as a total of 39,026 tons for the single week ended October 25. Seasonal tonnage as of that date amounted to 66,994 tons, according to the weekly bulletin issued by California Sardine Products Institute.

Trade estimates now place the amount of oil in contract at over 1,200 tankcars and possibly more has actually been sold. Last week alone accounted for several hundred units, it was learned.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Crown Sardine Oil

Light Cold Pressed Alkali Refined
Pale Blown Pale Kettle Bodied
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High Iodine Value Low Acid Number
Low Cold Test Uniform Quality

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STEARIC ACID
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The turn of the market was surprising to a considerable portion of the trade which had viewed the situation as likely to turn the other way when the fish started to run in large quantity. Prospects of continued good fishing are bright, as there seems to be no lack of supply in the waters off the Coast.

A report reaching here today from British Columbia gives the total amount of Canadian pilchard oil produced to October 12 this season as 871,327 gallons. This compares with 178,305 gallons produced in 1939 and 1,986,314 gallons in 1938.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Fair inquiry. Offerings continued light. Tone firm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Choice white grease, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound; yellow, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.

Lard.—Domestic cash trade on fair scale. Foreign movement light. Price changes narrow.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 1.	Closing Oct. 25.
Cash	$4.70	$4.62	$4.70	$4.65
December	4.75	4.62	4.75	4.70
May	6.15	5.97	6.12	6.05

Stearin.—Offerings light. Tone was steady. Trade quiet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Prime oleo stearin, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; lard, 6c. to 6¼c.

Tallow.—Fair inquiry. Offerings generally limited. Market firm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Tallow, prime, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; special, 3¾c. to 3⅞c.

There was no trading in tallow futures (old contracts) on the New York Produce Exchange from October 26 to November 1, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	4.25 bid
December	...	...	4.25 bid

Animal Oils

Degras.—Firmer with competing product. Demand fairly active. Stocks reported light or moderate.

Lard.—Quotations advanced ¼c. to ½c. per pound. Increase noted in request for moderate lots.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—No. 1 lard oil, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound.

Neatsfoot.—Buying generally along conservative lines. Prices ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher.

Oleo.—Demand fairly active. Spot stocks apparently light. Market firm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Extra oleo oil, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound.

Tallow.—Firmer with basic material. Fair inquiry.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Acidless tallow oil, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Waxes

Bayberry.—Steady to firm but not very active.

Bees.—Strong and growing stronger. Prices tend upward and are subject to confirmation at present. Advance on white beeswax prices consolidated into strong position. Demand very good.

Candedilla.—No change in recent position. Prices firm at late advance. Demand fair to good.

Carnauba.—Primary market offerings moderate. Prices seem strong at source. Only small lots offered. Importers not entirely confident in present primary market values. Local quotations have strong undertone.

Japan.—Firm to strong and strengthening steadily.

Wool Fat Uses Outlined

The source, description, chemical composition, properties, and uses of lanolin and woolfat are outlined in an informative leaflet recently issued by the Lanaetex Products Sales Corporation, producers of wool fat products.

Among the uses in which wool fat materials are being employed, are said to be anti-corrosive coatings, cements, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, inks, leather finishes, lubricants, paints, soaps and detergents, and in rubber compounding. A copy of the leaflet may be secured by addressing the Lanaetex Products Sales Corporation, P. O. Box 52, Station A, Elizabeth, N. J., mentioning the REPORTER.

Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago, has retired its 4 percent debentures, due June 15, 1947, on October 10, with proceeds of a $3,500,000 loan from the First National Bank of Chicago.

Oils and Fats Statistics: Third Quarter

Production of vegetable, animal, and fish oils during the quarter ended September 30, 1940, exclusive of refined oils and derivatives, was 1,196,117,840 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Of this total, vegetable oils amounted to 540,237,961 pounds; fish oils, 42,816,289 pounds; animal fats, 508,543,388 pounds; and greases, 104,520,202 pounds.

The following tables show the domestic production, consumption, imports, and exports of the principal technical and edible oils and fats during the third quarter, and factory and warehouse stocks at the close of the period.

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds		
	Factory operations for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1940. Production.	Consumption.	Factory and warehouse stocks Sept. 30, 1940.
Babassu, crude	11,492,537	15,880,942	3,655,951
Babassu, refined	5,469,011	4,508,632	689,134
Castor	19,567,718	12,786,114	22,302,217
Chinawood	.....	14,237,995	66,733,794
Cottonseed, crude	147,235,391	133,284,647	80,273,957
Cottonseed, refined	124,769,547	312,007,482	348,041,776
Coconut, crude	73,038,435	148,244,823	209,673,861
Coconut, refined	75,919,610	56,248,364	13,772,206
Corn, crude	37,760,521	38,422,512	11,162,905
Corn, refined	34,943,150	16,173,695	10,887,249
Linseed	135,389,461	101,651,798	115,134,985
Olive, edible	.....	1,558,732	9,356,173
Olive, inedible	.....	1,305,457	3,435,868
Palm, crude	.....	42,681,377	150,357,875
Palm, refined	13,158,570	12,895,504	10,318,175
Palmkernel, crude	*	1,737,736	1,512,211
Palmkernel, refined	1,454,950	1,600,482	754,171
Peanut, virgin and crude	5,495,000	5,761,440	6,215,633
Peanut, refined	5,311,247	6,290,898	6,417,131
Perilla	.....	2,800,974	5,935,983
Rapeseed	.....	2,317,956	4,608,712
Sesame	*	618,071	1,778,088
Soybean, crude	103,450,872	95,487,622	37,468,972
Soybean, refined	83,298,785	90,553,694	36,662,443
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	3,968,491	21,022,498
All other	6,808,026	5,006,612	11,298,293

* Included under "All other."

Fish Oils

Cod and codliver	1,020,233	3,370,689	21,145,525
Marine animal oils	†41,377,698	35,911,423	96,322,377
Other fish oils	418,358	4,676,156	56,994,228

† Includes 16,223,813 herring and sardine, and 22,816,816 menhaden.

Animal Fats

Lard, neutral	422,881	504,046	334,278
Lard, other edible	322,620,381	8,276,572	236,225,315
Neatsfoot oil	870,659	1,375,537	1,471,609
Tallow, edible	17,277,526	12,766,481	5,963,606
Tallow, inedible	167,351,941	212,350,265	313,926,432

Greases

Bone	7,125,453	475,338	2,732,996
Brown	19,224,141	11,675,185	18,477,139
Tankage	11,333,470	879,610	3,540,552
Garbage or house	11,349,922	5,936,831	4,213,766
White	21,935,638	23,271,852	37,491,947
Wool	3,148,651	1,970,766	5,713,791
Yellow	26,307,260	34,242,594	44,102,052
All other	4,095,667	3,956,490	4,944,545

Other Products

Cottonseed foots, 50% basis	17,275,477	22,343,551	13,637,938
Cottonseed foots, distilled	8,434,435	7,030,176	2,967,676
Fatty acids	32,494,940	26,738,322	10,350,628
Fatty acids, distilled	11,779,466	5,612,986	6,502,353
Glycerin, crude, 80% basis	46,393,187	48,587,435	19,790,248
Glycerin, dynamite	15,941,882	10,528,401	26,528,932
Glycerin, chemically pure	20,868,737	8,736,497	32,841,782
Hydrogenated oils	187,121,639	188,075,625	24,949,710
Lard oil	6,252,869	3,201,851	3,632,144
Oleo oil	16,795,945	3,868,161	3,455,509
Red oil	13,369,071	8,162,293	8,047,161
Shortening	296,178,974	665,729	48,143,877
Soap stock, acidulated	11,292,226	14,526,592	29,618,973
Soap stock, miscellaneous	407,940	393,399	671,061
Stearic acid	9,493,149	3,848,299	4,992,772
Stearin, vegetable	17,558,580	16,117,547	8,495,942
Stearin, animal, edible	8,606,671	9,539,748	2,814,350
Stearin, animal, inedible	4,055,511	2,976,908	4,552,876
Tallow oil	2,197,485	1,385,195	1,641,913
Other vegetable oil foots, 50% basis	22,296,504	15,998,262	3,086,009
Other vegetable oil foots, distilled	43,316	121,192	199,972

Raw Materials Used in the Manufacture of Oils

	Tons Consumed July 1 to Sept. 30.	On hand Sept. 30.
Babassu nuts	9,150	344
Castor beans	21,375	8,174
Copra	57,579	29,293
Corn germs	56,266	189
Cottonseed	468,733	332,728
Flaxseed	194,395	197,062
Soybeans	314,120	11,801

Oilseeds Imported

	Tons.
Babassu nuts and kernels	9,243
Castor beans	23,140
Copra	51,694
Flaxseed	36,740
Palm nuts and kernels	3,286
Rapeseed	274
Sesame seed	1,336
Other oilseeds	2,505

Fats and Oils Imported

	Pounds.
Animal oils and fats, edible	747,495
Carnauba wax	1,427,206
Chinawood oil	30,545,874
Coconut oil	84,628,629
Cod oil	571,845
Codliver oil	2,355,922
Cottonseed oil, refined	3,385,542
Fatty acids, vegetable	246,978
Glycerin, crude	1,933,406
Glycerin, refined	110,558
Linseed oil	817
Oiticica oil	4,913,513
Olive oil, edible	8,942,948
Olive oil, sulphured	8,698,607
Olive oil, other inedible	794,960
Palm oil	80,009,731
Peanut oil	480,526
Perilla oil	2,570,610
Rapeseed oil	1,907,070
Sesame oil	15,921
Soybean oil	14,220
Stearic acid	102,404
Teaseed oil	1,994,664
Whale oil	5,368,440
Wool grease	639,196

Foreign Fats and Oils Exports

	Pounds.
Chinawood oil	827,697
Coconut oil	2,214,784
Fish oil	20,747
Olive oil, edible	483,520
Palm and palmkernel oil	2,834,259
Peanut oil	1,242,711
Perilla oil	1,501,560
Vegetable tallow and wax	672,428

Domestic Fats and Oils Exports

	Pounds.
Coconut oil, crude	9,624,141
Coconut oil, refined	4,844,458
Corn oil	22,983
Cottonseed oil, crude	157,575
Cottonseed oil, refined	3,742,723
Fish oils	301,884
Grease stearin	434,177
Glycerin	1,662,588
Lard	48,375,195
Linseed oil	1,118,602
Neatsfoot oil	24,970
Oleo oil	213,206
Oleo stearin	6,426
Oleo stock	1,100
Peanut oil	179,322
Red oil	621,386
Soybean oil	2,852,244
Stearic acid	706,118
Tallow, edible	7,360
Tallow, inedible	1,235,585
Vegetable soap stock	2,398,366

A. A. Horvath Resigns From Horvath Laboratories

Dr. A. A. Horvath, widely-known authority on soybeans, resigned from the Horvath Laboratories, Chambersburg, Pa., November 1 and established his own consulting office at 918 St. James street, Pittsburgh. Dr. Horvath is author of "The Soybean Industry," written for use by technical workers, executives and dealers in that field.

Beeswax production has been expanded in Tanganyika, with 475 tons available for export for the 1939-40 season.

Copra Shipments Taxed For Lack of 'Country of Origin'

OPD Washington Bureau
October 28, 1940

The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals today overruled a protest against assessment of an additional duty of 10 percent on a shipment of copra for lack of marking the country of origin.

John S. Connor, a broker acting as agent for the Procter & Gamble Company, appealed a lower court decision placing a heavier duty on raw copra, packed in burlap bags, because the merchandise contained no marking on either the copra or the bags indicating the country from which it came.

Section 304 of the tariff act requires every imported article to state the country of origin in legible English words. The burlap bags were marked "Produce of N.E.I.," meaning Netherlands East Indies. The Customs Court decided that the notation "N.E.I." is insufficient to comply with the terms of the statute.

Coconut Oil Motor Rate Suspended for Six Months

OPD Washington Bureau
October 28, 1940

A six-month suspension of new contract motor carrier minimum charges for coconut oil and soap between New York and Pennsylvania has been announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Proposed schedules called for rates of 18 cents per 100 pounds on coconut oil in drums from New York City and surrounding points to Hershey, Pa., and of 10 cents per 100 pounds on soap between Hershey and Philadelphia. No present minimum changes are in effect.

Oil Trades Banquet Attendance Reached 800

The twenty-fifth annual banquet of the Oil Trades Association was held October 29 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, this city. More thar. 800 members and guests, representatives of the oil industry in all sections of the country, were in attendance.

Cooper Coming to U.S. On Trade Survey Mission

Francis D'Arcy Cooper, chairman of Lever Brothers and Unilever, Ltd., soap manufacturer, and an official of the British Export Council, is en route from London to the United States "to investigate trade possibilities," according to English officials.

Colombian Oil Lands Returned to Government

The Supreme Court of Colombia has ruled that 80 percent of the oil lands previously considered private property should be returned to the nation. The verdict, widely interpreted as affirming the nation's right to the majority of Colombian oil wealth, reversed a lower court decision handed down last December.

Gulf Refining Company has purchased the Toledo, Ohio, plant of the Barnsdall Corporation, who had operated it under the name of the Bareco Oil Company of Tulsa.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Mexico Permits Mercury Exports to Japan—Exporters Will Pay Premium Prices for Caffeine but Cannot Get Much —Synthetic Methanol Contracting Good

New developments in prices were lacking last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. On the whole, the period was one of activity productive of a volume level with recent buying. Business was done mainly at very firm prices. Competition has been curtailed to a considerable extent by the lack of unsettlement in raw material costs.

During the period under review, the President of Mexico declared that he had never embargoed quicksilver exports to Japan. In fact, no exports of any Mexican metals have been banned at any time. This differed with recent reports from Mexico City and Japan still has Mexico as a source for quicksilver—such quicksilver as the United States does not buy.

Caffeine manufacturers have yet to make any announcement of prices for 1941. The market was as strong as ever. Producers continued to care only for the needs of domestic consumers. Heavy premimum prices would be paid for anything that might be secured for export but export business continued to be rejected by the home manufacturers.

Alcohols of all sorts and description were very firm under good demand. Bismuth salts were conventionally active in a well stabilized market. Strychnine salts seemed firmer. Mercurials were steady with the producers apparently being assured of raw material at fairly favorable prices.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Firm. Moving normally. Good outlook.

Acid, Boric.—Consumption running at normal volume. Firm prices.

Acid, Citric.—Moderate demand at seasonal levels.

Acid, Tartaric. — Sellers reserved. Strong undertones. Production cost running high. Demand good.

Agar.—Strong and upward in tendency. Sustained demand.

Alcohol.—Very good activity. Deliveries of completely denatured reaching excellent gallonage. Specially denatured items in steady demand. Prices display strength. Statistics comparing production, withdrawals, and stocks of pure and denatured ethyl alcohol in July-September, 1940, and 1939, as prepared by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., are as follows:—

Ethyl Alcohol

	July-Sept. 1940. (Proof gallons)	July-Sept. 1939. (Proof gallons)
Production	68,110,552	54,287,172
Withdrawn, tax paid.	5,488,181	5,731,466
tax free	65,952,952	53,391,229
Stocks, Sept. 30	18,479,823	25,913,237

Denatured Alcohol

	July-Sept. 1940. (Wine gallons)	July-Sept. 1939. (Wine gallons)
Completely		
Produced	5,788,835	3,225,328
Removed	5,543,129	3,191,316
Stocks, Sept. 30	738,171	685,736
Specially		
Produced	29,857,527	26,026,843
Removed	29,304,727	26,243,199
Stocks, Sept. 30	1,707,215	1,090,505

Bonded Dealers

	July-Sept. 1940. (Wine gallons)	July-Sept. 1939. (Wine gallons)
Specially denatured—		
Received from denaturing plants	932,518	887,617
Disposed to bonded manufacturers	1,007,989	959,539
Inter - dealer shipments	8,513	15,198
Stocks, Sept. 30	296,410	304,650

Aloin.—Firm and moving normally at full prices.

Ammonia Chloride. — More active along seasonal lines.

Ammonia Citrate.—In steady request at fully stable prices.

Amyl Acetate.—In steady request. Firm undertones and prices.

Antipyrene. — New inquiries gain. Some increase in sales.

Apomorphine.—Very firm. Prices stable. No shortage.

Barium Sulphate.—X-ray grade in normal request. Market stabilized.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Trade normally active. Steady prices.

Borax.—Tenders against contracts taken promptly. Normal demand.

Bromine and Bromides. — Selling freely under moderate competition.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
202.5	202.5	204.6	194.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—In fully normal demand. Firm prices.

Caffeine. — Nothing available for speculative export business. Producers seek to care for home requirements to exclusion of other trade.

Calcium Gluconate.—Stocks ample. Needs met promptly. Prices hold.

Castor Oil.—Steady. Demand maintained. Expected to gain.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., barrels, car lots, 10⅝c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 11⅜c.; returnable drums, car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 11⅛c.; tanks, 9⅞c.; extracted, No. 3, barrels, car lots, 10⅛c.; barrels less than car lots, 10⅞c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10⅝c.; tanks, 9⅜c.

Cocoa Butter.—Firm at the several prices advanced. No surplus.

Codliver Oil.—Strong undertones. Sellers reserved. Busy season for refiners Newfoundland. Preparations made for largest production in years. Beginning of 1940 season, considerable quantities produced. In August and September, usually months of best yields, fishery proved almost worthless. Newfoundland will not have more than average production. The fishery still continues. Present stocks small. There will be no surplus to carry over.

Corn Syrup.—Prices steady at recent decline. Consumption good.

Creosote.—U.S.P. item active. Carbonate also in good request. Prices very firm.

Emetine.—Raw material weaker and lower. No change in emetine.

Ephedrine.—Seasonal activity less than normal. Prices low. Stocks plentiful.

Epsom Salt.—Demand better. New orders involve larger needs.

Eserine.—In moderate supply. Prices high and strong.

Formaldehyde.—Outlook favorable for maintenance of current prices after turn of year.

Glycerin.—Activity excellent. Normal consumption demands met

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Association meetings:—
Pharmaceutical Mfrs. Ass'n, Dec. 9-10, Washington, D. C.

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promptly. Sellers avoid all but regular business, eschewing speculative opportunities.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Glycerin steady. Prices are:—Chemically pure, 12¼c. per pound, tanks; 12½c. drums, car lots; 13c., drums, less than car lots; high gravity, 11¾c. per pound, tanks; 12c., drums, car lots; 12½c., drums, less than car lots.

Hyoscine.—Hard to get. Sales in very small lots only. Prices high and strong.

Iodine and Iodides.—Demand, sales, and prices well maintained.

Iron-Ammonia Citrate.—Firm at completely stable prices. Good call.

Iron-Ammonia Oxalate. — Routine demand. Volume satisfactory.

Iron-Potash Oxalate.—Demand irregular. Usually jobbing. Prices firm. Virtually no competition.

Magnesia.—Activity maintained at recent volume. Firm undertones.

Magnesium Hydroxide. — Firmly placed. In normal call. Prices steady.

Menthol. — Firm. Domestic synthetic selling up to production. No surplus of stocks.

Menthyl Salicylate.—Not much current demand. Prices hold steady.

Mercurials.—Steady. Producers assured plenty of raw material. Demand strictly normal.

Methanol.—Current prices on synthetic to hold unchanged through first quarter, 1941. Contracts for 1941 offered. Contain usual quarterly price adjustment clause.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Prices steady. Demand good. Expected to gain.

Potash Acetate.—Fair activity. Buying close to actual needs.

Potash Carbonate. — Fully maintained prices and normal demand.

Potash Citrate.—Buyers buy as need arises. Have assurance against any advance in prices.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate. — Seasonal activity improving.

Potash Sulphate.—The N. F., offerings continued conservative.

Quicksilver.—Mexico denies ever forbidding exports to Japan. Is Japan's sole source of supply except, possibly, China who has sold freely to Britain. August production in U. S., 3,500 flasks; doubles January output. Exports, 633 flasks. Domestic consumption, 2,100 flasks. Stocks, end of August, 12,900 flasks.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—Quicksilver market unchanged. Situation firm. Quoted $167 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco. Buying light. Inquiry good. Large mines well sold ahead through first part of next year. Metal from smaller properties coming on market.

Quinine.—Demand gaining as season advances. Present outlook suggests all needs of country well covered and protected. Producers and importers carrying excellent stocks. Prices firm.

Rochelle Salt.—Price firmness based on strong position of raw material and high cost of production. All demands met promptly.

Saccharin. — Steady deliveries to regular buyers for consumption maintained at firm, stable prices.

Salicin.—Entirely routine demand. Quotations steady.

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Santonin.—Fair stocks held against demand next Spring.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Production cost held high by scarcity and price of raw material. Demand very good.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	34¾	23½
Monday	26⅞	34¾	23⅞
Tuesday	26⅞	34¾	23⅞
Wednesday	26⅞	34¾	23½
Thursday	26⅞	34¾	23½
Friday	26⅞	34¾	23½

Soda Cacodylate. — Available in small lots at not less than $6 per pound.

Soda Citrate.—Consumption normal and encouraged by completely stabilized and guaranteed price position.

Soda Perborate.—Firm. Moving well in normal quantities. Undertones indicate price stability.

Strychnine.—Very firm. Costs tend to rise. Raw material arrivals slow and irregular. Demand about normal.

Tartar Emetic. — Market purely nominal.

Terebene.—Sellers report firm undertones. Absence of much competition. Stocks moderate.

Theobromine. — Market nominal. Stocks far under normal. Little replenishment of stocks.

Thymol.—Good demand. Very firm prices. Undertone stronger.

Zinc Acetate.—No wavering in price on U.S.P. item. Reflects strength of raw material.

Zinc Carbonate. — Consumption of U.S.P. running upwards of normal. Undertones show firmer position developing.

Zinc Chloride. — Demand light. Mainly jobbing. Steady quotations.

Vitamin Labeling Rules Criticized

—Continued from page 5

merely refers to the general nutritive value, and in the absence of any claim for a special dietary use, or where the product itself is not inherently for special dietary use.

In addition he suggested a provision by which regulations would not apply to any pharmaceutical or drug product which is in purpose, and on the basis of its representations, sold for an exclusively thereapeutic use, as distinguished from a special dietary use.

He was followed by Ronald Jones, jr., who read a statement issued jointly by the National Association of Retail Druggists and the American Pharmaceutical Association. The statement referred to a brief filed previously in which the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company contended that all vitamin concentrates should be treated as foods.

The drug groups declared, that though they had never held all vitamin concentrates should be treated as drugs, the Kroger brief was erroneous in saying that they are all foods.

The Kroger brief said that if the concentrates are classed as drugs, officials might restrict their sale to drug stores. In that connection, the drug groups maintained that the Food and Drug Administration should not be concerned with the question of where products should be sold.

Discussing the Kroger reference to the alteration of the present policy of the F.D.A. in classifying vitamin concentrates as drugs, the drug groups stated the administration has no authority to make arbitary classifications of any products.

Although the Kroger brief said a reversal of the Administration's attitude would result in a considerable restriction of vitamin sales, the drug groups claimed no such reversal has been attempted.

The drug statement took issue with the Kroger declaration that vitamin concentrates are harmless. After repeating the definitions of a drug as listed in section 2 of the food, drug and cosmetic act, the statement asserted that the F.D.A. has no authority to deviate from these definitions.

Products intended for use in the treatment of diseases are drugs and not foods, the drug groups concluded, although if special dietary claims are made, they are subject to the regulations under discussion.

'Guerlain' Bottles Ordered Appraised at Invoice Values

OPD Washington Bureau
October 28, 1940

Certain empty perfume bottles bearing the name Guerlain, manufactured in France and imported into the United States, should be appraised at their invoice values, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals today ruled.

The government contended that Guerlain, Inc., of Paris, is the manufacturer of the bottles, which should therefore be appraised at their invoice values, plus 20 per cent for general expenses and 15 per cent for profit of the Guerlain company. The customs Court upheld a lower court in deciding that the bottles were made by the Pochet and Baccarat companies of France, and were dutiable at only the entered values.

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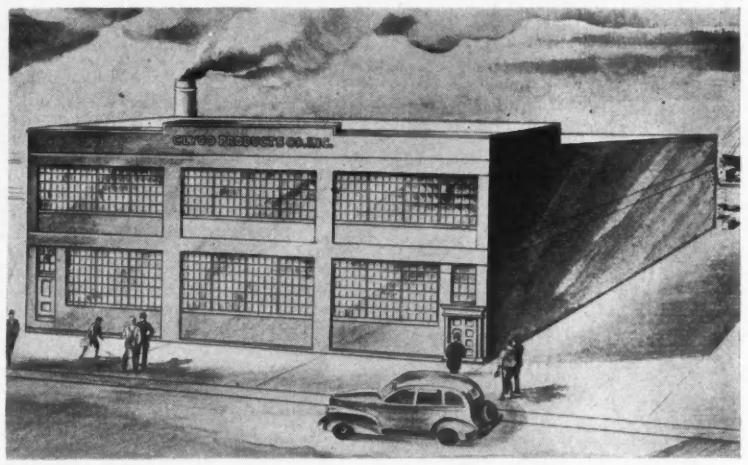
Glyco to Erect Building in Brooklyn

The Glyco Products Company, has approved plans for its new building in Brooklyn. This will consist of three sections, the administrative, research laboratory and manufacturing divisions. The research laboratory will include additional pilot plant and pilot auxiliary equipment. High headroom for the manufacturing unit makes possible the installation of specially designed refluxing and distilling units.

Ample space for the installation of additional equipment for new processing and future expansion is available. The shipping and receiving department has a three-car railroad siding, and two enclosed trucking pits. Fronting on the deep water Atlantic basin makes it possible to receive and ship by water most expeditiously. The administration building and research laboratory will be located at 228-236 King street, and the shipping and receiving departments will be at Pioneer street. It is anticipated that operations will be commenced on or about December 15.



Loft, Inc., Merger With Pepsi-Cola Planned

A plan to merge Loft, Inc., a holding company, with its subsidiary, Pepsi-Cola Company, has been approved by the directors of both concerns and will be submitted to stockholders at a special meeting November 22.

Under the plan each share of Loft other than those owned by Pepsi-Cola would be converted into one share of new Pepsi-Cola stock and each share of present Pepsi-Cola stock other than those owned by Loft would be converted into eight and two-fifths shares of new Pepsi-Cola stock, with an adjustment certificate entitling the holder to a pro-rata share of any contingent liabilities of Loft in excess of $4,000,000 within six years

Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., has announced an improved type of standard taper interchangeable ground joint with cylindrical, straight, outside walls as contrasted with customary tapered construction.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Condimental Entities in Sharp Advances — Caraway, Celery, Sage, Poppy, and Savory Score Record Rises as Stocks Shrink and Replacements Are Cut Off

Condimental entities swept into the fore-ground of botanical market events when holders of the steadily decreasing supplies institute a series of price advances that set new high records for the advancing market since the beginning of the European War.

During the period under review, Italy began invasion of Greece without the formality of a declaration of war. Greece eventually declared that a state of war existed. Prior to this, limited quantities of celery, caraway, sage, savory, thyme, and poppy seed had reached here on Greek steamers. Following the invasion, Greek shipping put into neutral ports and ended all possibility of getting such condimental articles to this country. It was but natural that the small lots still unsold on spot should be advanced almost sensationally. Eventual exhaustion of supplies was more than a reasonable probability.

Medicinal botanical drugs continued to show growing strength that paralleled shrinkage of stocks and the increasing doubtfulness of further shipments reaching here from abroad. The most recent of such arrivals came on Greek steamers and, as mentioned above, Greek shipping will no longer plow the high-seas.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Routine activity at steady prices.

Tolu.—Firmer to steadier under fair demand.

Barks

Buckthorn.—Strong at late advance. Limited stocks.

Cascara Sagrada.—Higher at 15c. to 16c. per pound. Market firm on Coast.

Elm.—Good demand. Firm prices. Limited competition.

Sassafras.—Demand swells moderately under seasonal influence.

White Pine. — More inquiry and some gain in sales. Firm prices.

Wild Cherry.—Moderate gains in demand keep prices firm.

Beans

Calabar. — Dull market. Steady prices. Conservative stocks.

Vanilla.—Blockade of Madagascar leads to local trade petitioning Washington with view to getting British to let vanilla come through. Referred to British ambassador who is expected to refer same to home government. Stocks of all sorts of vanilla very small. Prices nominal to more or less extent.

Berries

Fish.—Advanced to 25c. to 28c. per pound as stocks shrink.

Raspberries.—No further change. Steadier at late decline.

Flowers

Arnica.—Purely nominal. Any quotation subject to confirmation.

Imports and Detentions

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1940, and the detention of these items by the Food and Drug Administration because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags—Detained.	Bags—Entreed.
Anise	662	2,689
Belladonna	69	341
Caraway	1,853	13,337
Cardamom (cases)	...	2,132
Celery	...	4,617
Coriander	2,889	17,262
Cumin	821	3,962
Digitalis leaves (cases)	1	1
Dill	...	371
Fennel	829	1,247
Henbane leaves (bales)	262	285
Mustard	2,800	5,781
Poppy	550	3,028
Sage leaves (bales)	...	1,101
Sesame	4,169	9,586
Stramonium	121	8,049
Thyme	...	3,853

Price Changes

Advanced

Cascara bark, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, 7c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, 6c. per lb.
green, 4c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 2c. per lb.
India, 2c. per lb.
Fish berries, 10c. per lb.
Fleaseed, French, 5c. per lb.
Horehound herb, 1c. per lb.
Millet seed, hulled, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 8c. per lb.
Turkish, 8½c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 6½c. per lb.
Pimento, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 5c. per lb.
Greek, 27c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1 per lb.
Savory, 20c. per lb.

Reduced

Coriander seed, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 1c. per lb.
Batavia, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
207.2	207.2	193.1	185.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chamomile.—Stocks light. Likely to be eliminated. Virtually nominal market.

Lavender.—Prices subject to confirmation. No desire to sell much.

Saffron.—Spanish higher at $27 to $28 per pound. Mexican steadier.

Gums

Arabic. — Firm. Growing firmer. Deliveries from primary market almost impossible. Long sea voyage involved.

Asafetida.—Market of fair strength governs steady prices.

Benzoin. — Strengthening steadily due to primary market situation. Sumatra and Siam communications slow and growing slower.

Camphor.—Firm spot market. Good local demand. Domestic production well sold up.

Mastic.—Stocks all but wiped out.

Herbs and Leaves

Horehound.—Advanced to 13c. to 14c. per pound as stocks decreased.

Laurel.—Spectacular advance to 15c. to 18c. per pound following Italian invasion of Greece.

Marjoram.—Chilean shaded to 15½c. to 16c. per pound under competition.

Sage.—Arrival Greek sage brought sales beginning at 13c. and ending at 35c. per pound. Present market 40c. to 42c. for little still unsold. Trifle of Dalmatian around at 70c. to 75c.

Savory.—Cutting of further imports jumps prices to 65c. to 68c. per pound.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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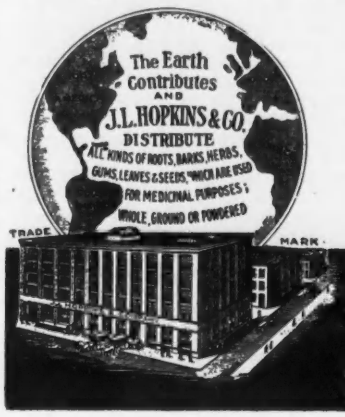
SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST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Stramonium. — Limited quantity quoted at 40c. to 45c. per pound.

Thyme.—Spanish shaded to 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Inactive. Firm prices subject to confirmation.

Ergot.—Firmer market maintained. Not much activity.

Guarana.—Good-sized, jobbing demand. Steady prices.

Irish Moss.—Higher values expected. Hard to get replacements.

Papain.—Steadier to firmer under better inquiry.

Roots

Angelica.—Nominal. Any quotations subject to confirmation.

Belladonna.—Little available. Stocks reserved for regular trade.

Dandelion.—Few unsolicited offerings. Prices must be confirmed.

Goldenseal.—Moderately easy. Subject to occasional shading.

Ipecac.—Still on easier side. No further price drop.

Rhubarb.—Quiet prices hold fairly steady position. Demand dull.

Seeds

Caraway.—Prices jumped to 40c. to 42c. per pound when stocks sank to near-exhaustion point.

Cardamom.—Market up to 86c. to 88c. per pound for decorticated; green, 65c. to 67c.

Celery.—Rising. French seed, 39c. to 40c. per pound; Indian, 20c. to 20½c.

Coriander.—Easier and shaded to 8½c. to 9c. per pound.

Flea.—French higher at 50c. to 55c. per pound. Price subject to confirmation. Primary market cut off.

Millet.—Hulled seed fraction higher at 6¼c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Poppy.—Arrival of further stocks probably impossible. Prices advanced to 30c. to 31c. per pound for Dutch; Turkish, 26c. to 27c.

Spices

Mace.—Reduced. Banda, 48c. to 49c. per pound; Batavia, 26c. to 27c.; Siauw, 32½c. to 33½c. West Indian unchanged.

Nutmegs.—West Indian fractionally higher at 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Paprika.—Spanish sold at 38½c. to 40½c. per pound. Stocks shrink sharply.

Pepper.—Activity routine. Plentiful stocks of black peppers available here. Reds in low supply. Prices firm to steady.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 28 to November 1, inclusive, comprised 58 contracts, a total of 1,948,800 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	3.92	3.90	3.91 sale
March	4.02	3.95	3.96@4.03
May	4.06	4.06	4.03@4.09
July	4.14	4.10	4.12 sale
September	4.20	4.15	4.18@4.20
October	4.19	4.19	4.20@4.27
November	3.84	3.73	3.85@3.90
December	3.89	3.85	3.88@3.93

Pimento. — Advanced to 17½c. to 18c. per pound in more active market.

Brown Co. Reorganization Plan Approved by Court

Brown Company, pulp and paper products manufacturer, Portland, Me., has received approval of its reorganization plan submitted to Federal Court by trustees, who have operated the company since 1935 under Section 77B of the national bankruptcy act. Approval paved the way for a $10,000,000 RFC loan to provide working capital.

Dry Ice Uses Related

The use of solidified carbon dioxide, or dry ice, is described in an article, entitled "Cubes of Coldness," in the October edition of Pittsburgh Plate Products. Author of the article was W. I. Galliher, director of sales of the Columbia Alkali Corporation. Other articles in the number treat bullet-resisting glass and glass cutting. A copy of the publication may be obtained by addressing the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Grant building, Pittsburgh, mentioning the REPORTER.

Price Problems In Defense

—Continued from page 31

requirements in the same way most of our bottlenecks can be avoided.

Machinery is the most serious shortage or bottleneck at present; yet, there is a surplus of one type—the machinery for controlling production and influencing prices. Labor, agriculture, and business all have such machinery—a surplus of it. The totalitarian governments found the answer for that selfish scramble was dictation, regimentation, and confiscation. If we must go to rationing of materials and control of prices in peacetime, it will be a sorry admission.

We don't have to make the choice between guns and butter; we still have tremendous surpluses of food and agricultural products, and we are still giving them away on stamp plans and export subsidies. Our choice will be between guns and automobiles, guns and refrigerators and other manufactured appliances—unless we can plan our production and plant expansion in a calm and orderly manner.

Of course, there is no precedent for our situation:—Conscription of men and billions of dollars for warships, guns, tanks, ammunition, and airplanes—and we are at peace. War equipment, tactics, and strategy have been revolutionized and streamlined within a period of months. We can't go to the last war for precedents in those things, and the price policies of the last war are just as obsolete.

Self-Discipline Basic

Self-disciline by business and labor will result in stability of prices and maximum production which can be sufficient to meet the needs of our defense program and our civilian requirements.

I am speaking of the current situation and the price policies of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and Mr. Henderson.

We don't know who is in the war until we see tomorrow's paper. Whether or not we are in the war seems to depend on the political sympathies of the person you are listening to. That indicates how close we may be to more rigid and less cooperative efforts to stabilize prices and increase production. The M-day program does not *ask* us; it *tells* us.

In all the big games which have wide interest and importance we find grandstand managers and second-guessers. This is our "battle of the century" and there is no assurance we are to be blessed with beginner's luck.

No doubt, flaws can be found in some of the procedure and some of the developments which have taken place or have not taken place. I can assure you of this however:—If you know of a sound procedure that will increase the efficiency or economy of the defense program or speed its production, I know men in Washington who will welcome and appreciate your assistance. They talk your language and believe as you do about competition and freedom for private enterprise. They believe in those principles so sincerely they would be willing to have them enforced on the "recalcitrant few." The defense program is that important, and reasonable prices and price stability are that important to the defense program.

DuPont Earnings Rise

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Wilmington, preliminary figures for the first nine months of 1940 show net earnings equivalent, after all prior deductions, to $5.80 a share on the common shares, of which about 11,044,000 shares were outstanding in the period. This compares with $5.19 a share on about 11,056,000 shares in the 1939 period.

Indicated net profit for the third quarter was $1.74 a share, compared with $2.02 in the second quarter and $2.04 in the first quarter of 1940, and $1.91 in the third quarter of 1939.

Edward McAllister of the Vick Chemical Company has been elected president of the young men's group of the Advertising Club of New York.

George-Deen Act Studied By Drug Associations

A cooperative plan for developing a program of education for druggists and their employees under the George-Deen act was discussed at a recent meeting in Washington, D. C. of representatives from national drug associations. The meeting was held with B. Frank Kyker, chief of the business education service, and a group of regional and state directors, in the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency.

Representing the American Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting were Dr. E. F. Kelly, secretary, and L. M. Kantner, Baltimore retailer. H. Evert Kendig, president, and Dr. Ernest C. Little, chairman of the board, represented the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. George A. Bender represented the National Association of Retail Druggists, and by Proxy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

At the conference it was agreed that educational programs should include, in the retail drug field, courses of interest to store owners, employee pharmacists, and unregistered employees. A tentative outline of course subjects to meet the needs of the various divisions was formulated.

For the store owners and employee pharmacists, it was opined that "refresher" courses in professional pharmacy, including reviews of recent developments in pharmacy, medicine, and chemistry, and in the pharmacy laws, regulations, and interprofessional relations would be of most value.

Another course designed for store owners, employee pharmacists, and more progressive unregistered workers would consist of courses on store management and control, including modernization. The compilation of business records, personnel training, and the like would also be included in this course.

For unregistered drug store employees, the conferees agreed that a study of the various lines and items of merchandise, store departmentization, and selling technique would be most beneficial.

Cardinal Parfums, Inc., toiletries, has leased a floor of about 22,000 square feet at 11 West 19th street, this city.

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Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
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E. V. BLDG., CHARLESTON, W.VA.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Marks 125th Year

—Continued from page 5

Bryant is vice-president. Charles F. Kiess is assistant treasurer. General offices of the company are at 55 Canal street, this city, with branches

at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charlotte, N. C. The Anchor Color & Gum Works, Dighton, Mass., is the main plant. The company is the sole selling agent for the Belle Alkali Company, Belle, W. Va.

Pictured are the obverse and reverse of the medallion designed by

the Arnold, Hoffman company to commemorate the anniversary.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. now specializes in chemicals, dyestuffs and other products used in the textile industry.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Shortages Send Italian Oils to Record High Prices — War Cuts Off Many Primary Markets—Domestic Lemon and Orange Meeting Demand Well—Geranium Up

Shortages in spot stocks of Italian citrous oils brought advances that established records for the movement of values since the beginning of the war. Limited quantities of bergamot, lemon and orange were still available but each sale shrank stocks and brought closer the time the Italian products will be unobtainable on spot.

The importance of the domestic industry in lemon and orange grows constantly. The home producers at present are supplying practically all consumers of lemon oil and a better than fair part of the need for orange. Slowly but steadily, other primary markets for orange oil come under the influences of the war.

Numerous primary markets are virtually cut off by the war. Fareastern products showed a strength not unrelated to this condition of affairs and inability freely to replace current stocks made sellers increasingly reserved throughout the period. It also means that the aromatic chemical equivalents to natural oils were coming in for increasing demand.

Domestic oils were firm and moving well in the absence of much competition. A slightly higher price on spearmint developed and peppermint was at least quite stable. Wormwood eased off slightly.

Price Changes

Advanced

Amber, crude, 1c. per lb.
refined, 3c. per lb.
Anise, 10c. per lb.
Bergamot, $4.75 per lb.
Bois de rose, 15c. per lb.
Cananga, native, 40c. per lb.
rectified, 25c. per lb.
Celery, $1 per lb.
Geranium, $3.50 pe rlb.
Lemon, Italian, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint, 25c. per lb.
Spearmint, 15c. per lb.
Vetiver, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Wormwood, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
149.7	127.1	122.7	93.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond. — Firm. Moving steadily but mainly in small lots.

Amber.—Firmer and slightly higher. Crude, 23c. to 24c. per pound; refined, 78c. to 80c.

Anise.—Undertones strong. Prices tending higher. Moderate stocks.

Apricot.—Moderate activity at very steady prices.

Bay.—Inquiry fairly steady. Sales volume conservative.

Bergamot.—Not much Italian oil available. Market nominal around $12 per pound, quoted without offer.

Birchtar.—Very firm. Stocks being husbanded. Replacement unlikely.

Bois de Rose. — Trade routine at higher price of $1.70 per pound.

Cajeput.—More inquiry. Jobbing sales up. Firmer prices.

Camphor.—Very firm. Strained relations with primary market causes some concern regarding future replacements.

Cananga.—Strong market. Prices higher. Native, $2.25 to $2.30; rectified, $2.55 to $2.60. No surplus stock.

Caraway.—Nominal market. Stocks at low ebb. Substitutes gain importance.

Cassia.—Strong at late advances. Tending still higher.

Cedarleaf. — Firm prices. Little competition. Reasonable reserves.

Cedarwood.—Jobbing demand maintained. Firm prices.

Celery.—Raw material in sharp advance. Oil firm to strong at $14.25 per pound.

Citronella.—Very firm on spot. In good request.

Clove.—Moderately easy undertones due to competition.

Coriander. — Firm price position. Fair raw material stocks still available.

Geranium.—Nominal market. Numerous dealers unable to offer. Replacements blocked off. Market $8.75 to $9 per pound.

Juniper.—Nominal market strong. All prices subject to confirmation.

Lemon.—Limited quantities Italian oil offered at $5 to $5.50 per pound. Nominal prices and subject to confirmation. Domestic oil filling bulk of domestic needs. Price remains stable.

Lemongrass.—Sold at 80c. to 85c. per pound and undertones strengthen steadily.

Lime. — Quiet. Distilled oil fairly easy due to plentiful offerings.

Mace. — Steady. Demand jobbing. Fair degree of competition.

Mustard.—Firm and well stabilized. Demand about normal.

Nutmeg.—Prices hold but competition still noted. Demand light.

Orange.—Limited quantities Italian oil available around $8 per pound. Domestic oil gaining in importance as foreign sources come under war influences.

Palmarosa. — Advanced to $2.30 to $2.40 as replacement becomes difficult. Fair demand.

Patchouli.—Tending stronger under good demand.

Pennyroyal. — Not much activity. Firm undertones.

Peppermint. — Higher. Natural, $2.60 per pound; redistilled, $2.55. More demand.

Petitgrain.—Moving in jobbing quantities at firm prices.

Pimento.—Very firm. Offerings moderate. No pressure to sell.

Pineneedle.—Sellers reserved. Stocks moderate. Firm undertones.

Sassafras.—Firm. Call regular and about normal. Little competition.

Savin.—Advance maintained. Tendency toward further rise.

Spearmint. — Sales made at higher level of $2.25 to $2.30 per pound. Materially stronger. No weak holders.

Vetiver.—Rise extended to $4.50 to $8 per pound. Replacements doubtful and slow at best.

Wormwood.—Slightly easier at $4.50 to $4.60 per pound under competition.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetaldehye.—Perfumer quality firm and moving normally.

Amyl Phenylacetate. — Well maintained jobbing demand.

Anethol. — Tendency strong toward advance due raw material cost.

Benzaldehyde.—Steady to firm. Normal activity. Little competition.

Benzophenone.—More inquiry. Somewhat larger quantities taken.

Benzyl Acetate.—Firm and well stabilized prices and demand.

Benzyl Alcohol. — Steady movement at full prices. Fair stocks.

Benzyl Benzoate. — Substantial gain in inquiries and moderate rise in sales. Prices steady.

Benzyl Cinnamate.—Demand mainly jobbing. Prices firm.

Benzyl Formate. — Slower trade noted. No easing of prices.

Benzyl Salicylate. — Moderate but very steady consumption.

Benzylidenacetone.—Moderate activity. Very firm undertones. Reserves moderate.

Bromstyrol.—Distribution moderate.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Carvol.—Stocks exhausted in numerous directions. Market nominal.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Trade irregular. Mainly for prompt needs.

Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Firm. Undertones strengthen. Good call.

Citral.—Normal activity draws on moderate stocks.

Citronellal.—Firm and moving normally from good reserves.

Citronellyl Acetate.—Stocks conservative. Sellers reserved.

Citronellyl Butyrate.—Firm undertones. Moderate demand. Stocks moderate.

Coumarin.—Fully maintained. Undertones gain strength. Demand excellent at normal volume.

Diethyl Phthalate.—Demand hand to mouth. Moderate stocks keep competition repressed.

Monsanto Chemical to Vote On Pension Plan Dec. 20

Stockholders of Monsanto Chemical Company will be asked to vote at a special meeting December 20 on a proposed pension plan covering employes and officers of the company and its domestic subsidiaries, Edgar M. Queeny, president, said today. The Monsanto board of directors approved the proposed plan at its most recent meeting subject to its approval by stockholders.

D.C. Mac Keachie Joins Defense Purchasing Unit

Coordinator of National Defense Purchases Donald M. Nelson announces that Colonel Robert A. Roos, assistant coordinator, has been assigned by War Department orders as commanding officer of a mobilization unit of the Ninth Corps Area.

Because of this assignment Colonel Roos has resigned his position with the Defense Commission. Colonel Roos, who is vice-president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and president of Roos Brothers of San Francisco, joined the commission on July 18. Douglas C. Mac Keachie, purchasing director of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, will join Mr. Nelson's staff as assistant to the coordinator.

Eye Accident Prevention Film Is Made Available

To help decrease industrial eye accidents which annually cost $50,000,000, according to Louis Resnick of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., has just published an illustrated talk on the cost and causes of eye accidents with suggestions included to eliminate the causes and lower the costs.

The talk is supported by a series of significant charts and has been prepared for delivery before safety engineers, management executives, and people or organizations interested in the safety movement. Copies of the talk can be borrowed from the optical concern which will be glad to supply a speaker to present it, if one is desired. Easily delivered in thirty minutes or less, the talk is free of advertising material.

Seldner & Enequist, Inc., manufacturer of chemicals and adhesives, Brooklyn, has issued its November price list.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Crude Scale Paraffin Again Advanced as Supply Continues Tight —Solvents and Diluents in Heavy Demand—Pennsylvania Lubricants in Better Position—Heating Oils Higher

The market for crude scale paraffin continued to evidence strengthening tendencies during the period under review and prrices were advanced fractionally at Eastern and Midcontinent centers. Supply remained very tight, several refiners unable to fill all orders. Solvents and diluents were in particularly heavy demand and shipments were in large volume. Petrolatums and white mineral oils were in good domestic call but lack of exports did not tend to strengthen the market.

Pennsylvania lubricants were unchanged but a better feeling was present. Inventories of both bright stocks and neutrals were reduced in September. Sustained domestic demand and curtailment of production have been the principal contributors to the improved statistical position. One prominent supplier will reduce tankcar gasoline in seven Southern states, effective today. Prominent sellers of heating oils advanced quotations. Bunker C fuel oil was routine.

A proposal to reduce the Texas daily output of crude oil was rejected last week by two members of the Texas Railroad Commission. The suggestion, made by one member, that exemptions from the order for the nine-days-a-month shut-down of crude oil wells now in effect be revoked, was defeated by vote of the other members. The proposed action would have reduced daily production by about 100,000 barrels.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphtha.—Broad demand held well. Prices firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying interest well maintained. Shipments in large volume. Price steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Good movement to lacquer manufacturers. No changes in price recorded.

Petroleum Thinners.—Paint manufacturers buying in good volume. Shipments large. Prices firm and unchanged.

Rubber Solvent.—Slight let-up in demand from tire makers. Price firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Fair movement to cleaning trade. No changes in price.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Heavy demand. Shipments large. Price steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Oct. 31

Demand for solvents and diluents has been picking up and tone of the market seems to be strengthening. Offerings have not been heavy and movement is reported more active for some materials, such as some of the solvents. Inquiry is fair.

AROMATIC NAPHTHAS. — Movement good. Prices firm.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—Active demand. Prices steady.

LACQUER DILUENT.—Material in good call. Market holding.

PETROLEUM THINNERS. — Buying fair. Quotations unchanged.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Orders reported active. Price stable.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—Moderate call. Market maintained.

V.M.&P. NAPHTHA.—Demand good. Unchanged postings.

Price Changes

Advanced

Oil, furnace, 3/10c. per gal., N.Y.
Paraffin, crude scale, 10 points, Okla. refy.
10 points, N. Y.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

New Orleans—Oct. 31

Little demand was experienced during the past week on cleaning solvent—the market following the usual steady trend. A seasonal demand for V.M.P. naphtha in the domestic market continued normal.

CLEANING SOLVENT.—Demand sluggish; price unchanged.

V.M.P. NAPHTHA.—Sales volume fair; prices steady.

Tulsa—Oct. 31

Inquiries for various grades of naphthas and solvents continue on a substantial scale. The demand attracting most attention is from paint manufacturers, although tire makers also are inquiring actively. Cleaning naphthas were in better call.

CLEANERS' NAPHTHA.—Volume increased. Prices steady.

STODDARD SOLVENT.—More activity. Prices fair.

LACQUER DILUENT. — Inquiries greater. Prices firm.

V.M.&P. NAPHTHA.—Volume expanding. Quotations firm.

RUBBER SOLVENT.—Better volume. Price firm.

Lighter Fractions

Butane. — Heavy demand. Price stable.

Heptane.—Broad call. Offerings normal. Price steady.

Hexane.—Routine demand and regular shipments. No change in price.

Octanes.—Fair movement. Quotation unaltered.

Pentanes. — Conservative buying prevailed. Price firm.

Propane.—Offerings more narrow. Demand heavy. Price firmer but unchanged

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Oct. 31

Light fractions have been in fairly active market position, with movement better.

BUTANE.—Fairly active interest. Market steady.

HEPTANE.—Demand fair. Prices holding.

HEXANE.—Moderate call. Quotations unchanged.

OCTANES. — Business good. Strong prices.

PENTANES. — Moderate activity, at fairly stable prices.

PROPANE.—Activity moderate. Market firm.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin. — Crude scale material advanced 10 points to a range of 2.85c. to 3¼c. per pound for the 124-126. Demand good. Offerings small and stocks tight. Refined grades in good call and firm.

Petrolatums. — Domestic demand slightly better. Prices firm and unchanged.

White Mineral Oils.—Fairly good call from domestic consumers. Lack

The State of the Petroleum Market

Gasoline price changes did not affect these figures. Crude oil was unchanged.

	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel.....	$1.128	$1.128	$1.1745
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon.....	.0517020	.0517020	.053890

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1940 Jan. 1-Oct. 26	1939 Jan. 1-Oct. 26
Commercial crude oil production.....	1,064,156,816	1,005,583,092
	Week ended Oct. 26, 1940	Week ended Oct. 28, 1939
Daily average production	3,640,300	3,770,908
Bureau of Mines estimate	3,580,600	3,590,300
	Week ended Oct. 26, 1940	Week ended Oct. 19, 1940
Estimated motor fuel stocks.....	80,891,000	81,656,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stocks.....	74,935,000	75,796,000

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Highest quality
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of exports. Prices firm and unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Oct. 31

Demand for most of these products is good. Refined wax is in a strong market position, with limited activity, while demand for the other materials seems to be sufficient to keep the market in generally strong position.

PARAFFIN.—Buying brisk. Prices steady.

PETROLATUMS.—Interest active. Market stable.

WHITE MINERAL OILS.—Good inquiry, with quotations maintained.

Tulsa—Oct. 31

A pickup in demand for wax was apparent this week, although shipments have not yet been greatly increased. Scarcity of the crude caused a 10-point rise and new postings were 2.85c. to 3¼c. per pound for the 124-126 material.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline.—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will lower tankcar price ½c. per gallon in seven Southern States, effective today. Demand fair.

Kerosene.—Demand fairly active. Prices well maintained.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Prominent suppliers advanced heating oils 3/10c. per gallon. Light fuel oils in fair demand. Bunker C fuel oil market routine.

Lubricating Oils. — Pennsylvania bright stocks and neutrals in fair demand and steady.

Tankwagon Price Changes

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., reduced gasoline 4/10c. per gallon in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx and Queens. The Standard Oil Company of New York advanced gasoline 1/10c. per gallon at bulk plants throughout New York and New England, except Western New York.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Oct. 31

Fuels and lubricants are steady. Gasoline demand is unusual for this time of year, although prices seem unable to make headway. Kerosene is slow. Heavy industrial fuels are tight and in good demand. Domestic fuels are attracting much attention.

GASOLINE.—Demand unseasonably good. Prices steadier.

FUEL AND GAS OIL.—Better call. Market stiffening.

FURNACE OIL.—Good interest. Prices firming.

LUBRICANTS.—Tone about steady. Prices quiet.

New Orleans—Oct. 31

Domestic consumption of gasoline continued slow, with little or no activity noted during the past week. Kerosene evidenced the normal sluggish trend for this season. No change was experienced in fuel oil.

GASOLINE.—Demand slow; price unchanged.

KEROSENE.—Market dull; no change in price.

BUNKER C FUEL OIL.—Demand routine; prices stable.

Tulsa—Oct. 31

Unusally large demand for gasoline continues throughout group 3. Light fuel oils are moving slowly but the market presents a firmer tone than for some weeks.

GASOLINE.—Large volume. Prices firm to strong.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—Larger demand. Prices strong to rising.

KEROSENE.—Shipments larger. Prices strong.

DISTILLATES AND FURNACE OILS.—Large backlog of orders still prevails with shipments slow. Prices strong.

FUEL AND GAS OILS.—Demand less insistent for spot but large volume of inquiries for contract. Prices strong.

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—Continued from page 3

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Color:—Colorless and practically free from fluorescence, remains clear or no more than faintly opalescent at 40 deg. F. (4.44 deg.).

Odor:—Odorless at room temperature—very faint when heated to 95 deg. C.

Taste:—Practically none.

Solubility:—Insoluble in water and in alcohol. Soluble in ether, in chloroform, in petroleum benzin and in volatile oils.

Viscosity:—Light 50-125 seconds at 100 deg. F. (Saybolt). Medium 126-334 seconds at 100 deg. F. (Saybolt). Heavy 335-365 seconds at 100 deg. F. (Saybolt).

Specific Gravity:—.825-.910 at 25 deg. C. (U.S.P. XI.)

Saponification Value:—0. (U.S.P. XI.)

Free Acids:—None. (Fed. Spec. VV-L-791a.)

Free Alkalies:—None. (Fed. Spec. VV-L-791a.)

Sulfur Compounds:—Must meet U.S.P. XI Standards.

Carbonizable Substances and Unsaturated Hydrocarbons:—Must meet U.S.P. XI Standards.

Ash:—No appreciable amount. (A.S.-T.M.: D-482-38T.)

Arsenic:—Two parts per million, maximum. (A.O.A.C.)

Lead:—Twenty parts per million, maximum. (A.O.A.C.)

Other products for which Toilet Goods Association standards are now being developed are:—Titanium dioxide, talc, zinc oxide, ozokerite, glycerin, spermaceti, zinc stearate, boric acid, paraffin, ceresine, lanolin, petrolatum, sulphonated castor oil, benzoinated lard, sulphonated olive oil, glycerol stearate triethanolamine, clays, stearic acid, chalk, castor oil, beeswax and borax.

Books You Can Use

Chemical Catalog

Chemical Engineering Catalog: 1940. Cloth; 1,097 pages, 8 by 11 inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $10.

The new Chemical Engineering Catalog marks the twenty-fifth annual edition of the work. Issued first during the last war to supply information on processing equipment to a rapidly expanding American chemical industry, the volume has grown in size and informative content with each new edition.

Most of the work comprises a compilation of manufacturers' data on equipment, machinery, laboratory supplies, heavy and fine chemicals, and raw materials used in the industries employing chemical processes of manufacture. An added feature in recent years was the inclusion of a Data Section, devoted to certain useful nomographs and charts not commonly available to the technical public. This section has been expanded in the new edition and is becoming increasingly valuable. Likewise the Book Section of the new edition has been brought up to date, and constitutes a thorough bibliography of chemical technology.

Curtis Promoted by Shell

H. L. Curtis, formerly advertising manager of the Eastern marketing unit of Shell Oil Company, Inc., has been named sales promotion and advertising manager. Mr. Curtis will be in complete charge of all advertising activities East of the Rocky Mountains.

Socony-Vacuum Forms Canadian Subsidiary

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., this city, has organized the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of Canada, Ltd., which through an arrangement with Imperial Oil, Ltd., will manufacture and wholesale lubricating oil in the Dominion. W. H. Correa is president of the new company, and J. R. W. Briggs is vice-president.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio has adopted a plan providing group hospital expense insurance and surgical benefits for 3,000 employees.

Fertilizer Materials

Demand for Organic Fertilizer Materials Continues to Broaden —Domestic Blood and Ground Steamed Bone Advanced— —Cottonseed Meal Lower—T.V.A. to Make Fertilizers

The demand for organic fertilizer materials continued to hold to good levels last week. Movement of blood and tankage into the hands of consumers was more active. Sales of blood were made at previous prices early in the period, but suppliers advanced quotations in mid-week. Menhaden scrap was very scarce, and it was believed total possible production had already been contracted. Chemicals were moving in normal manner. There continued to be a very heavy demand for sulphate of ammonia and offerings were tight.

Proposed schedules to establish new contract carrier minimum rates on fertilizer from Baltimore and vicinity to points in West Virginia have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Representatives of prominent manufacturers of chemical fertilizers last week protested a plan which would ultimately put the Tennessee Valley Authority in the commercial fertilizer manufacturing business, but despite their protests the project was approved. The plan calls for rehabilitation and expansion of the World War ammonia nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., for TNT manufacture. When the defense emergency ends, the nitrate plant, with its 300-ton daily capacity, would not be retired from operation, but turned over to fertilizer production by the T.V.A.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Phosphate.—Demand still small. Supplies tight and not freely offered. Price firm.

Anhydrous Ammonia.—Good movement. Price firm.

Calcium Nitrate.—Offerings limited. Price firm.

Castor Pomace.—Domestic material in fairly good demand. Price steady and unchanged. Imported product unavailable.

Cyanamid.—Offerings small. Demand fairly satisfactory. Price firm and unchanged.

Dried Blood.—Advanced 5c. per unit to $2.40, f.o.b. New York, and $2.65, f.o.b. Chicago. Imported unchanged and firm. Demand more insistent.

Fish Scrap.—Scarce. No sales reported. Japanese sardine meal unavailable.

Manganese Sulphate.—Fairly good buying interest. Shipments normal. Price firm and unchanged.

Nitrate of Soda.—Contracting still fairly brisk. Shipment light. Inquiries holding well. Price firm and unchanged.

Nitrogenous Material.—Unchanged, but firmer, due to slightly better demand at Eastern and Midwestern points.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Very tight. Heavy call from both domestic and foreign prospective buyers. Supplies hard to obtain. Price firm.

Tankage.—Better call. Sales made at previous levels, but prices reported showing firmer tendencies.

Potashes

Shipments were holding to fairly good levels, although there were reports that supplies were still tight. Inquiries for future delivery were more numerous. Prices were steady and unrevised. Spain was the only supplier of fertilizer grades of foreign potash to the United States during the third quarter. Cargoes of 5,937 tons entered in July, 5,200 in August and 7,780 in September. Two additional cargoes of unknown quantity arrived at Tampa, Fla., around October 15.

Phosphates

Bone Materials. — Demand fair. Prices firm.

Phosphate Rock.—Moderately good call. No changes in prices.

Superphospate.—Movement moderate. Prices firm.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The demand for supplies of crude sulphur was still fairly heavy and shipments held to good value. Inquiries for the future were more numerous. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Price Changes

Advanced

Blood, dom., dried, 5c. per unit, f.o.b. N. Y.
5c. per unit, f.o.b. Chi.
Bone, dom., grd., steamed, 1¼% and 60%, $1 per ton, f.o.b. Chi.

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 8% grade, $1 per ton, Southeast mills.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
67.3	67.3	67.0	66.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Oct. 30

New interest is reported in fertilizer materials but trading is said to be light. Trade authorities continue to regard the outlook for fertilizer consumption as good. Quotations are as follows:

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—55c. per unit, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Bulk, port basis, $27 per ton.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$28 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—8 percent grade, $26.50, eastern mill points.

TANKAGE.—$2.65 and 10c. per unit, basis Chicago.

BLOOD.—$2.65 per unit, Chicago; South American, $2.50, ports.

Baltimore—Oct. 30

Business in crude fertilizer materials shows little change in demand with quiet still dominating. The current figures named are as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Menhaden is scarce and unchanged.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — Market unchanged. Output increasing. Quotations stand at $8 per ton for 16 percent and $8.50 for 16 percent flat.

TANKAGE.—Slightly firmer, with last business reported at $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton.

DRIED BLOOD.—Last trading negotiated at $2.40 per unit-ton. South American material is held at $2.50 per unit-ton.

BONE.—Market quiet, with tone firmer, Prices unchanged.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Continued strength is being shown, with active demand. Market firm around $40 per ton, spot.

Chicago—Oct. 30

A slightly hardening tendency is noted in certain sections of the fertilizer materials market. Prices of certain items, such as blood, are a shade firmer. Tankage is ruling steady. Ground, steamed bone is generally ruling on a stronger price basis. Cracklings are in moderate call.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.65 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, feeding, $2.65 and 10c.; hoof meal, $2 to $2.25; liquid stick, $1.50 to $1.75.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $29 to $30; 3 and 50 percent, $32 to $34; 4½ and 50 percent, $31 to $33; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $34 to $35; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $30 to $35; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 55c. to 60c.; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $30 to $32.50 per ton; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $32.50 to $35.

San Francisco—October 30

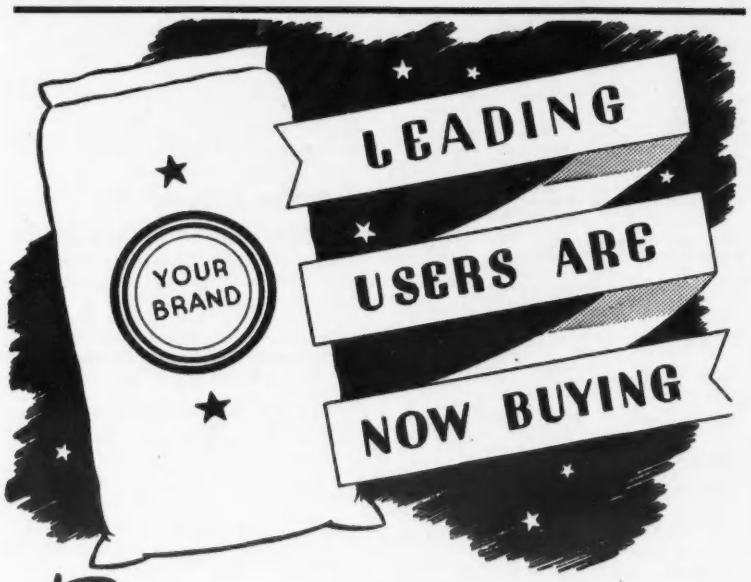
The crude fertilizer materials situation is still firm and activity is still present in those organic products which are finding their way into feeding channels. However, purchasing of supplies for mixing and application is slow. Sulphate of ammonia continues to be a scarce item. Nitrate of soda supply is plentiful. Fish meal strengthened during the week. Ruling prices are:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$38 per ton in 100-pound bags, delivered inland points.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS
Domestic — Import — Export
FRANK R. JACKLE
405 Lexington Ave., New York
Telephone: MU 9-9188
Cable Address: "JACKLECO"

★ Domestic MADE IN U.S.A.
THE BARRETT COMPANY
40 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas



Fulton WATERPROOF PAPER-LINED Bags

Save money—replace more expensive containers with Fulton Waterproof Paper Lined Bags for shipping, storing chemicals, pigments and any products that require sift-proof and moisture-proof containers. Bags are cheaper, store more easily and save you freight.

If you are now buying Waterproof Paper Lined Bags, we can furnish you a bag second to none at a price that will interest you. Quick shipments from Atlanta, Georgia and St. Louis, Missouri. Please send us your requirements—prices furnished promptly.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS
Manufacturers since 1870
ATLANTA ST. LOUIS NEW YORK NEW ORLEANS
MINNEAPOLIS DALLAS KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, 80c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. San Francisco. Bags, 91c. per unit.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29.40 per ton and 167-pound bags, $28.70 per ton, both ex vessel or warehouse. Bulk lots at $27.

FISH MEAL.—Stronger. Sale good. Spot and future, 67 percent protein, $44 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco. Sixty-five percent protein, $43, f.o.b. Monterey.

TANKAGE.—Steady. Unground fertilizer, wet rendered, domestic, $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. plant, Northern California. Dry rendered, ground, 50 percent, $34.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco. Unground, domestic, dry rendered, 57½c. to 60c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL.—$2.60 per unit, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco or Los Angeles.

BONE MEAL.—$29 to $35 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

Potash Co. to Spend $300,000 on Improvements

Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1940

The Potash Company of America is spending approximately $300,000 on replacements, improvements and additions at its Carlsbad, N. M., plant. The principal additions will be for the purpose of increasing the power at the plant for the production of potash derivatives, which is being attempted on an enlarged scale.

Bids Wanted

Ammonia Perchlorate:—22,400 to 224,000 pounds; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; invitation 557, opening November 8.

Black, Mixed:—200,000 pounds, as required during the fiscal year 1942; schedule 1, opening January 3.

Bleaching Material:—3,750 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco; invitation 928-374, opening November 7.

Enamel:—13,270 gallons; Chemical Warfare Service, New York; invitation 12, opening November 7.

Ferromolybdenum:—7,000 pounds for Puget Sound, Wash.; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 3858, opening November 15.

Fuel Oil:—Supplies for Gulf ports; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 900-3916, opening November 7.

Lacquer Solvent:—11,412 gallons of lacquer solvent; Chemical Warfare Service, New York; invitation 5, opening November 7.

Laundry Soap Powder:—36,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco; invitation 928-374, opening November 7.

Soda: — 19,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco; invitation 928-374, opening November 7.

Sour: — 3,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco; invitation 928-374, opening November 7.

Lead, Red:—1,500 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 526, opening November 6.

White:—10,000 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 526, opening November 6.

Lime:—60 tons of burned; Warden, Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, W. Va.; invitation 6-132, opening November 5.

Paint:—3,300 gallons; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 526, opening November 6.

8,000 gallons; Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia; requisition 1490-1491, opening November 7.

Materials:—Supplies of, Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 526, opening November 6.

Putty:—1,200 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; schedule 526, opening November 6.

Rubber Cement:—3,715 pounds; Chemical Warfare Service, New York; invitation 1, opening November 7.

Soda, Caustic:—4,000,000 pounds; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; invitation 559, opening November 8.

8,000 cans; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco; invitation 928-374, opening November 7.

Sulphuric Acid:—138,400 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 3892, opening November 19.

American Cyanamid Earnings Show Gain for Nine Months

The interim consolidated income statement of the American Cyanamid Company, this city, and its subsidiaries, issued for publication today, reveals a net income of $4,227,858 for the first nine months of 1940, after deductions for depletion, depreciation, research and process development expenses, interest and provision for income taxes.

After dividend requirements on the preferred stock, the income is equivalent to $1.61 a share on 2,618,364 common shares. It compares with net income of $3,261,358, or $1.25 a share on 2,618,369 shares in the 1939 period. The report states that the net income does not include the equity in the undistributed net income of associated companies, 50 percent owned or less. Figures are subject to usual annual independent audit and therefore are subject to any adjustments necessary at the year end.

Ammonium Bicarbonate 1941 Prices Are Issued

Nationwide prices, effective November 1, 1940, have just been issued by Philadelphia sales headquarters of National Ammonia Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., for its ammonium bicarbonate in large and small drums. The new schedule reflects changes in prices which are the result of changes in freight costs. The company states it will offer 1941 contracts to buyers beginning November 15, 1940. The schedule is as follows:—

	Large drums 410 lbs. net Price in cents per pound
Alabama	6.45
Arizona	8.52
Arkansas	6.61
California (via all rail)	9.09
(via ocean) c.l.f. Los Angeles Harbor	6.56
(via ocean) c.l.f. San Francisco	6.56
Colorado	7.13
Connecticut	5.75
Delaware	5.78
District of Columbia	5.84
Florida	6.84
Georgia	6.39
Idaho	8.35
Illinois	5.93
Indiana	5.81
Iowa	6.15
Kansas	6.51
Kentucky	5.72
Louisiana (via all rail)	6.73
(via ocean) c.l.f. New Orleans	6.54
Maine	5.92
Maryland	5.81
Massachusetts	5.77
Michigan, lower peninsula	5.88
Upper peninsula	6.31
Minnesota	6.38
Mississippi	6.57
Missouri	6.26
St. Louis	5.93
Montana	7.86
Nebraska	6.61
Nevada	8.64
New Hampshire	5.84
New Jersey	5.64
New Mexico	7.72
New York	5.64
North Carolina	6.06
North Dakota	6.82
Ohio	5.74
Oklahoma	6.73
Oregon (via all rail)	8.81
(via ocean) c.l.f. Portland	6.56
Pennsylvania	5.74
Rhode Island	5.80
South Carolina	6.27
South Dakota	6.66
Tennessee	6.23
Texas (via all rail)	7.16
(via ocean) c.l.f. Corpus Christi	6.54
(via ocean) c.l.f. Galveston	6.54
(via ocean) c.l.f. Houston	6.54
Utah	7.87
Vermont	5.80
Virginia	5.79
Washington (via all rail)	8.90
(via ocean) c.l.f. Seattle	6.56
(via ocean) c.l.f. Tacoma	6.56
West Virginia	5.60
Wisconsin	6.07
Wyoming	7.20

Prices in small drums are uniformly ½ cent per pound more than in large drums. All prices F.O.B. or C.I.F. destination. Price for minimum railroad car load quantity—5.15c. per pound f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Solvay, N. Y. Car load prices apply only on straight car loads of Ammonium Bicarbonate and not for mixed car loads with other material. Terms—1 percent 10 days—30 days net.

Stauffer Extends Prices on Refined Sulphur for 1941

The Stauffer Chemical Company, this city, will accept contracts for 1941 shipments of industrial refined sulphur at the price levels prevailing in current contracts. Quarterly price adjustment clauses will be maintained in 1941 contracts. Prices in car lots follow:—

	Per 100 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y.	Freeport.
Agriculture, dusting—		
No filler, 98-100%, bgs.	$2.05	$1.85
7% filler, 98-100% bgs.	2.15	1.95
93-95% bgs.	2.05	1.85
bags	3.00	2.80
Flowers, U.S.P.—		
bags	3.00	2.80
barrels	3.35	3.15
Light refined, flour, U.S.P.—		
bags	2.65	2.45
barrels	3.00	2.80
Heavy refined flour, U.S.P.—		
bags	2.55	2.35
barrels	2.90	2.70
Refined, roll, U.S.P.—		
bags	2.35	2.15
barrels	2.50	2.30
Lump, U.S.P.—		
bags	2.15	1.95
barrels	2.30	2.10
Cast, U.S.P.—		
barrels	2.15	1.95
Rubbermakers', 100%—		
bags, frt. alld.	2.35	...
barrels, frt. alld.	2.70	...
Rubbermakers', 99½%—		
bags, frt. alld.	2.00	...
barrels, frt. alld.	2.35	...
Commercial flour, 99½% pure—		
bags	1.60	1.40
barrels	1.95	1.75

U.S. Buys More Tungsten

OPD Washington Bureau October 28, 1940

A new United States purchase of approximately $10,000,000 worth of tungsten from China, said to be necessitated by revised estimates of United States needs, was reported today. The purchase was separate from any previous order based on American loans to China.

Lake Erie Chemical Company, Cleveland, plans a one-story addition to its plant, at a cost of $50,000.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

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Three-hundred-fiftieth Instalment

Perfumes

Bases (Absolutes) for Perfumes

(Continued from October 28 issue)

Floranol
Floris
Fresia
Gardenia viridis
Hydrocitronellal
Hydrotropic aldehyde
Isobutyl salicylate
Isobutylquinolin
Isoeugenol
Linolool
Methylionin
Methylnaphthyl ketone
Methyloctrin carbonate
Neroli petale
Neroli
Oakmoss absolute
Parascresyl caprylate
Patchouli
Phenylacetic aldehyde
Phenylethyl alcohol
Phenylethyl phenylacetate
Rhodinol
Santatol acetate
Stryralyl acetate
Terpineol
Vanillin
Vetiverol acetate
Ylang-ylang oil

Diluents Used in Perfumes

Acetin
Alcohol
Carbinol
Ethanol
Ethyl citrate
Ethyl oleate
Glyceryl acetate
Glycol diacetate
Isohol
Isopropanol
Methanol
Petroleum oils

Dispersing Agents Used in Perfumes

Acimul
Alkanol B, FF, M & S
Aminostearin
Ammonium cetyl palmitate
Ammonium linoleate
Ammonium myristylpalmitate
Ammonium stearate
Areskap
Aresket
Aresklene
Bentonite
Carbostearol
Castile soap
Cellulose oleate
Cellulose stearate
Ceryl waxes
Cetalco
Colloresin
Cosmine
Deramin
Diglycol laurate
Diglycol oleate
Diglycol palmitate
Diglycol stearate
Diethyleneglycol distearate
Emulsifier P&S
Emulsifier 157
Emulsional
Emulsol
Emulsol 1, 10
Emulsone B
Factolac
Fijiolene
Foaming agent NC
Glyceryl monolinoleate
Glyceryl monomyristate
Glyceryl monoricinoleate
Glyceryl monostearate
Glyceryl stearate
Glycol glyceryllaurate
Glycol glycerylstearate
Glycon
Glutoline
Hydrocol
Intramine
Isomerpin
Kelgin
Lanette wax
Lohrinol
Lypohydrol acid
Manucol
Methylcellulose
Miscibol
Morpholine
Mulsor C
Nacconals
Naphthenic acid soaps
Nelgin
Neomerpin
Noremulsol
Oratol
Paramulsol
Parentinol
Pectin
Pharmagel
Plastocreme
Polyrin
Potassium cetylceylate
Potassium cetylpalmitate
Potassium cetylpalmitate C
Potassium palmolate S
Proflex
Prolaurin
Prolein
Prostearin
Propyleneglycol laurate
Propyleneglycol oleate
Propyleneglycol ricinoleate
Propyleneglycol stearate
Rosoap
Santomerse
Sapamine
Sodium cetylcetylate
Sodium cetylcetylate S
Sodium cetylpalmitate L
Sodium cholate
Codium palmitylcetylate S
Sorbitol laurate
Sorbitol oleate
Sorbitol ricinoleate
Sorbitol stearate
Stenol
Sulfatate
Tegacid
Tegin
Tegin P
Tegostearate
Tragaya
Triethanolamine
Triethanolamine laurate
Triethanolamin oleate
Triethanolamine myristate
Triethanolamine stearate
Trigamine
Trigamine stearate
Tri-isopropanolamine
Triethylenetetramine
Trihydroxyethylamine
Trikalin
Triton
Tylose
Virifoam
Volclay
Vultanol
Xerol
Xerol A, B, S, T
Xerol aqua, coco

Extractants for Perfume Materials

Alcohol
Carbon bisulphide
Carbon tetrachloride
Chloroform
Dichloroethylene
Ethylene chloride
Ethylene dichloride
Glycol diacetate
Hexane
Lard
Paraffin
Paraffin oil
Pentane
Pentasol
Petroleum ether
Steam

Fixatives (Animal) in Perfumes

Ambergris
Castoreum
Civet
Musk
Musk oil

Fixatives (Balsamic) in Perfumes

Amber d'Orient
Ambrasene
Ambreol
Ambrette
Ambrol
Ammoniacum
Angelica
Arosol
Asafetida
Benzoin
Camomile
Cascarilla
Castoreum
Cistus
Clove
Copaiba
Elemi
Galbanum
Geranium
Ginger
Iris
Juniper
Labdanum
Malefern
Mastic
Moss cosican
Myrrh
Oakmoss
Olibanum
Opopanax
Oriental moss oil
Patchouli
Persian moss oil
Peru balsam
Sandarac
Santal
Sumbul
Styrax
Tolu
Tonka beans
Vanilla beans
Vetiver

Fixatives (Essential Oils) in Perfumes

Basil
Bois de rose
Cananga
Cassia
Cedarwood
Clove
Coriander
Costus
Cumin
Cypress
Guaiacwood
Iris
Linaloe
Mace
Marjoram
Myrtle
Nutmeg
Origanum
Patchouli
Saffron
Salvia sclarea
Santal
Sassafras
Spikenard
Sumbul
Tarragon
Thuja
Valerian
Vetiver
Ylang-ylang

Fixatives (Synthetic) in Perfumes

Abalyn
Abracodor
Acetylisoeugenol
Alphatolylalphamethylglycol ether
Aliphatic aromatic double ethers of glycerol
Amyl benzoate
Avolin
Benzoic acid
Benzophenone
Benzyl benzoate
Benzyl cinnamate
Benzyl salicylate
Benzylideneacetone
Benzylisoeugenol
Cedrol
Cinnamic acid
Cinnamyl cinnamate
Civetol
Coumarin
Diphenyl oxide
Diphenylmethane

(To be continued)

Shipping Information

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright

Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACID, PYROGALLIC—1 cs, Goudrand Shipping Co, Lisbon

ALOE—50 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Bonaire

ALUMINUM HYDROX, COLLOID—1 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Lisbon

ANNATTO SEED—5 bgs, J Victori & Co, Trujillo

ANTIMONY, ORE—1,150 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Salaverry

ARSENIC—350 bbls, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Tampico
BLACK—92 bbls, American Smelting & Refg Co, Tampico
WHITE—47 bbls, American Smelting & Refg Co, Tampico

BALSAM—3 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Vera Cruz

BAUXITE—1 bx, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Georgetown

BAUXITE AND ZIRCONIUM ORE—1 cs, Comimex, Inc, Santos

BAY, BEANS—1 bbl, Nassau
RUM—1 cs, C H Watts, Kingston

BEEF EXTRACT—68 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Buenos Aires
101 cs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires

BEEF LIVER EXTRACT—15 kegs, Lederle Lab, Havana

BISMUTH, REFD—144 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Callao

BRISTLES—6 cs, Draeger Shipping Co, Buenos Aires

CALCIUM, CARBIDE—1,100 dms, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Vera Cruz
TARTRATE—15 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, San Antonio

CANARY SEED—416 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Buenos Aires
255 bgs, Buenos Aires
816 bgs, Wagner Bros, Buenos Aires
245 bgs, Hinton & Co, Buenos Aires
163 bgs, Hinton & Co, Buenos Aires
736 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires

CASCARILLA BARK—40 bls, Nassau

CASEIN—10 cs, Steinhardter & Nordlinger, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—400 bls, Singapore

CASTOR BEANS—3,200 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Fortaleza
1,598 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza
1,533 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
475 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
800 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
665 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port au Prince
185 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port au Prince
1,667 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
834 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
833 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
5,100 bgs, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Bahia
1,860 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
5,100 bgs, Bahia
3,400 bgs, Bahia
1,210 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Maceio
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
1,700 bgs, Recife
3,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
3,360 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co, Recife
677 bgs, National City Bank, Cabedello

CELERY SEED—84 bgs, O Gerdan & Co, Bombay
169 bgs, R T French Co, Karachi

CHEMICALS—24 dms, Gondrand Shipping Co, Lisbon
1 bbl, Gondrand Shipping Co, Lisbon
7 cs, Gondrand Shipping Co, Lisbon
7 bgs, American Export Line, Lisbon
9 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Lisbon
6 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Genoa

SALT—32 dms, Gondrand Shipping Co, Lisbon

CHROME ORE—1,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Beira

CINNAMON—25 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CHIPS—10 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
QUILLS—50 bls, Catz American Co, Colombo
200 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Colombo

COCOA BEANS—332 bgs, Hershey Chocolate Corp, Bahia
230 bgs, National City Bank, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Bahia
3,000 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Bahia
500 bgs, Wood & Selick, Guayaquil
100 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Puerto Cabello
2,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Ilheos
1,000 bgs, Bank of London South America, Ilheos
3,500 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Ilheos
750 bgs, Bank of London South America, Bahia
8,000 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Bahia
350 bgs, Bank of London South America, Bahia
400 bgs, Bank of London South America, Bahia
192 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Trujillo
250 bgs, A A Lindo & Co, Puerto Limon
2 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Puerto Lisbon
250 bgs, United Fruit Co, Cristobal
110 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal
250 bgs, Schulte & Focke, Cristobal
2,500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bahia
175 bgs, Belem
220 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Belem
228 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Belem
435 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Trinidad
250 bgs, South American Prod Co, Trinidad
250 bgs, Port Spain
1,000 bgs, Curacao

RESIDUE—217 bls, Chase Natl Bank, Bahia

COCONUT, DESIC—250 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo

COCONUTS—240 bgs, General Food Corp, Kingston
629 bgs, I L Toledano Corp, Cristobal

COLORS—4 kegs, Siesta Mosaic Marble Co, Tampico

CONCENTRATES—1 cs, American Smelting & Refg Co, Salaverry

COPAIBA BALSAM—34 cs, Belem

CORK—68 bgs, Lisbon
VIRGIN—4,389 bls, United Cork Co, Lisbon
57 bls, Mundet Corp Corp, Lisbon
1,353 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
726 bls, National City Bank, Lisbon
439 bls, National City Bank, Lisbon

CORK WASTE—720 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
163 bls, Wicander & Co, Seville
235 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
2,040 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
872 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
320 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
91 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Lisbon
WOOD—124 bls, Wicander & Co, Seville

COTTON LINTERS—1,000 bls, Santos
77 bls, W R Grace & Co, Callao
75 bls, Santos
392 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Santos
145 bls, Recife
121 bls, Recife
613 bls, Recife
3 bls, J E Bernard & Co, Santos
710 bls, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Santos

COTTONSEED AND CASTOR SEED—33,645 bgs, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Santos
2 cs, Kanebo Co, Santos

CUMIN SEED—300 bgs, Iran Industry Corp, Karachi

DERRIS, CHIPS—130 cs, J F Frank, Tandjong Priok
ROOT—89 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Singapore
130 bls, Wm Allison & Co, Singapore

DYES, ANILIN—375 dms, Goudrand Shipping Co, Lisbon
2 cs, Goudrand Shipping Co, Lisbon
430 dms, Goudrand Shipping Co, Lisbon
98 bbls, Goudrand Shipping Co, Lisbon
265 dms, American Export Line, Lisbon
6 cs, American Export Line, Lisbon
407 dms, American Export Line, Lisbon
29 bbls, Goudrand Shipping Co, Lisbon

ERGOT—20 cs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon

EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—123 bls, S B Penick & Co, Seville

FERTILIZER—1 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Buenos Aires

FLAXSEED—1,010 tons; 40,400 bus, Buenos Aires
164 bgs, Hinton & Co, Buenos Aires
82 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
1,017 tons; 40,680 bus, Buenos Aires

FLEASEED—137 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Bombay

GENTIAN ROOT—175 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Seville

GLANDS, BEEF—23 cs, Swift & Co, Buenos Aires

GLASS PLATE—521 cs, New York & Cuba Mail SS Co, Tampico

GLYCERIN—79 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
64 dms, Buenos Aires
155 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires

GRAPHITE—587 bgs, C E Pettinos, Colombo
308 bgs, C E Pettinos, Colombo
572 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
1,715 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
500 bgs, C E Pettinos, Colombo
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
572 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo

GUAIAC EXTRACT—5 cs, Buenos Aires

GUM, CHICLE—834 bls, Mexico Exploitation Co, Progreso
1,816 bls, Mexico Exploitation Co, Vera Cruz
312 bls, Chicle Development Co, Puerto Barrios

COPAL—142 bskts, Sino Java Hvg, Macassar
228 bskts, Stroock & Wittenberg, Macassar
153 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar

DAMMAR—30 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Belawan Deli
200 cs, O G Innes Corp, Batavia
100 cs, O G Innes Corp, Batavia
140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Padang
72 cs, O G Innes Corp, Padang
80 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Padang
72 cs, O G Innes Corp, Padang
100 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Padang
71 bgs, Sino Java Hvg, Macassar
420 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Sourabaya
560 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Sourabaya
210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Singapore
700 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
50 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore
70 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Singapore
280 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore
210 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore
70 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Samarinda

NISPERO—48 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Cristobal
48 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Cristobal

ILMENITE ORE—2,350 tons, National Lead Co, Cochin

IPECAC ROOT—6 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Puerto Limon
19 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal

JALAP ROOT—30 bls, F W Pabst, Vera Cruz
51 bls, F W Pabst, Vera Cruz
162 bls, F W Pabst, Vera Cruz

KETTLE DROSS—480 bgs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp, Callao

KOLA NUTS—50 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston

MACE—24 cs, Chemical Bank Trust Co, Padang
16 cs, J F Frank, Macassar
32 cs, B H Old & Co, Banda
16 cs, Irving Trust Co, Amboina
76 cs, Continental Bank Trust Co, Amboina
28 cs, Amboina
27 cs, Continental Bank Trust Co, Menado

MANGROVE BARK—3,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
2,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore

MARJORAM LEAVES—8 bgs, J Victori & Co, Trujillo

MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, F Stearns, Buenos Aires

METAL, CONC—6 dms, Bank of London South America, Cristobal
RESIDUE—8 cks, Irvington Smelting & Refg Works, Buenos Aires

MICA—1 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcuaa
36 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Rio Janeiro
5 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Works, Rio Janeiro
30 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Rio Janeiro
21 cs, T Aoki, Rio Janeiro
236 cs, F D Pitts Co, Rio Janeiro
156 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Works, Rio Janeiro
196 cs, D F Young, Buenos Aires

BLOCK—55 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
89 cs, O Gerdau, Calcutta
21 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
20 cs, O Gerdau Co, Calcutta
11 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
100 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Works, Calcutta
95 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
25 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta

DISCS—8 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta
3 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta

FILM—2 cs, A J Cornelis, Calcutta
2 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta

SPLITTINGS—100 cs, O Gerdau Co, Calcutta
455 cs, Anglo American & Colonial Ltd, Calcutta
24 cs, E J Cornelis, Calcutta
34 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta
50 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
83 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Calcutta
280 cs, Anglo American Colonial Ltd, Calcutta
151 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Calcutta

MILLET SEED—20 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Buenos Aires

MOLASSES—165,553 gls, American Molasses Co, Havana

MUSTARD SEED—185 bgs, Volkart Bros, Bombay

NUTMEGS—215 bgs, International Credit Hvg, Padang
100 bgs, New York Trust Co, Padang
213 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Cheribon
92 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Cheribon
62 bgs, B H Old & Co, Banda
62 bgs, Banda
160 bgs, Continental Bank Trust Co, Ambonia

OIL, COCONUT—438 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Manila
239 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Manila
747 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
10 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Barranquilla
25 tons, Volkart Bros, Colombo

ESSENTIAL—15 dms, H A Sothern, Puerto Barrios

FISH—1 dm, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Saigon

LEMONGRASS—6 tons, Volkart Bros, Bombay

LINALOE—3 dms, F W Pabst, Vera Cruz

LIME—15 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Bombay

OITICICA—74 dms, Lenape Trading Corp, Cabedello

ORANGE—12 pkgs, T M Duche & Sons, Santos

PALM—491 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Zelaiva, Deli

PALMAROSA—4 pots, Dodge & Alcott Co, Colombo
4 pots, Volkart Bros, Colombo

PETITGRAIN—11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires

VEGETABLE—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Seville
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Seville

ORANGE PEEL—64 bgs, Struller & Wood, Jacmel

ORE—3 cs, W R Grace & Co, Rio Janeiro

PARAFFIN—1,694 bgs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Palembang
24,000 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Balik Papan
1,694 bgs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Palembang
3,840 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Balik Papan
1,694 bgs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Cheribon

PATCHOULI LEAVES—40 bls, W J Bush & Co, Singapore
44 bls, F B Ross & Co, Singapore
28 bls, Wm M Allison & Co, Singapore

PEPPER—200 bgs, Tampico
WHITE—252 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Cheribon
688 bgs, Catz American Co, Cheribon
168 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Cheribon

PERFUME, SYN—20 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Lisbon

PHOSPHATE, ROUGH—1 bx, F A Wilson, Curacao

PHYTIN, PWD—20 dms, Ciba Co, Genoa

PIMENTO—50 bgs, Kingston
50 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Kingston
45 bgs, Kingston
75 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
25 bgs, Kingston
100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
100 bgs, Barclay Bank, Kingston

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—200 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
2,165 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
2,875 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
51 pkgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
960 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—40 flasks, Chase Natl Bank, Tampico

RAPESEED—386 bgs, Buenos Aires
12 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Buenos Aires
172 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
178 bgs, Bombay

ROCK CRYSTALS—4 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rio Janeiro
14 cs, National City Bank, Rio Janeiro
1 cs, C F Loch, Rio Janeiro
11 cs, Schupf & Co, Rio Janeiro
3 cs, National City Bank, Bahia

RUTILE ORE—1 cs, Ludlum Steel Co, Santos

SAGO FLOUR—400 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
1,827 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
740 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Singapore
570 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Singapore

SANDALWOOD—1 pkg, J H Monteath & Co, Batavia

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—6 bls, P H Petry & Co, Tampico
13 bls, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Tampico

SCHEELITE ORE—194 bgs, Buenos Aires
96 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Buenos Aires

SENNA LEAVES—55 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Bombay
50 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Bombay
50 bls, Peek & Velsor, Bombay
PODS—15 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Bombay

SHELLAC—250 bgs, E E Androvette, Calcutta
500 bgs, E E Androvette, Calcutta
850 bgs, Calcutta
200 cs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, E J Cornelis, Calcutta
BUTTON LAC—100 bgs, E J Cornelis, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—2 cs, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Saigon
450 bgs, E J Cornelis, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

SOAPSTOCK—100 bbls, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Buenos Aires

SPONGES—13 bls, World Sponge Co, Havana
3 bls, Havana
90 bls, A W Fenton Co, Havana
CLIPPINGS—123 bls, Johns Manville Corp, Havana

STARCH, MANIOC—1,470 bgs, Perkins Glue Co, Bahia

SUNFLOWER SEEDS—100 bgs, L Cohen, Buenos Aires
1 bg, H S Cramer & Co, Buenos Aires

TANKAGE—1,102 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Buenos Aires
852 bgs, Swift & Co, Montevideo
1,012 bgs, C R Schoonmaker, Buenos Aires

TAPIOCA, FLAKE—335 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
616 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
429 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
GRIST—114 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya

FLOUR—250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, Cheribon
535 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, Stein, Hall Co, Cheribon
500 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cheribon
1,000 bgs, Cheribon
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cheribon
500 bgs, Cheribon
500 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Batavia
1,655 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Batavia
1,552 bgs, Stein, Hall Co, Sourabaya
1,520 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cheribon
200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
550 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cheribon
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cheribon
4 bgs, S Stern, Stiner & Co, Rio Janeiro
547 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
2,797 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
1,553 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
250 bgs, Bank of N Y Trust Co, Tjilatjap
250 bgs, Bank of N Y Trust Co, Tjilatjap
500 bgs, Tjilatjap
500 bgs, Tjilatjap
3 pkgs, Sino Java Hvg, Tjilajap
1,130 bgs, Havana

PEARL—805 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya

SEED—906 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
302 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya

TEAWASTE—2,000 bgs, Citro Chem Co, Calcutta

TIN BARRILLO—625 bgs, Duncan, Fox & Co, Arica

TOLU BALSAM—20 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Barranquilla
25 cs, C E Griffin, Barranquilla

TONKA BEANS—26 cks, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Trinidad

TUBA ROOT—40 bls, Dodwell & Co, Singapore
40 bls, Dodwell & Co, Singapore

TUNGSTEN CONC—50 dms, Molybdenum Corp of America, Buenos Aires
ORE—1 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Buenos Aires

TURMERIC—25 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Jacmel

VANADIUM ORE—1,700 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao

VANILLA BEANS—4 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Batavia
115 cs, J Manheimer, Belawan Delhi

WAX, BEES—14 bls, Santos
10 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
126 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
20 bgs, D Steengrafe, Havana
22 bgs, Hides Trading Co, Havana
307 pkgs, Bank of London South America, Lisbon
80 bgs, Santos

CANDELILLA—634 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico

CARNAUBA—34 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Bahia
67 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Bahia
1 pkg, E Holpern, Bahia
50 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Bahia
56 bgs, Simmonds & Gray, Fortaleza
28 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Bank of London South America, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Simmonds & Gray, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bahia

CERESIN, WHITE—800 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Sourabaya

CERESIN, YELLOW—320 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Sourabaya

WINE LEES—476 bgs, Lisbon
164 bgs, Lisbon

WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antofagasta
500 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, Antofagasta
500 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Singapore

WOLFRAMITE ORE—472 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires

New York Transit Imports

GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo, Chicago
SENNA LEAVES—74 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Bombay, Peoria

Boston Imports

TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cheribon

Baltimore Imports

BENZOL—602,080 gals, American Oil Co,. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
23,789 bbls, American Oil Co., Sydney, C B
BONES—1,665 bgs, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, Beira
2,300 tons, Santa Cruz
COTTONSEED MEAL—4,240 bgs, Santos
FERTILIZER, ORGANIC—1,600 tons, Aruba
IRON ORE—5,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Daiquiri
21,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande
7,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande
MANGANESE ORE—1,000 tons, Calcutta
7,035 tons, Rio Janeiro
8,450 tons, Takoradi
OIL, FUEL—116,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Aruba
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,248 bgs, Buenos Aires
9,906 bgs, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—112 bgs, Tientsin
TANKAGE—2,111 bgs, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC FINGERS—136 bgs, Madras

Charleston Imports

TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cheribon

Houston Imports

CINNAMON—100 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR—240 lbs, Kobe
AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—129,920 lbs, Trail
APRICOT KERNELS—900 lbs, Shanghai
BONEMEAL—112,000 lbs, Tientsin
COCONUT DESIC—8,250 lbs, Zamboanga
COPRA—1,680,000 lbs, Philippine Islands
560,000 lbs, Manila
2,241,410 lbs, Cebu
672,000 lbs, Cebu
1,120,000 lbs, Manila
MEAL—11,000 bgs, 1,100,000 lbs, Cebu
15,680 bgs, 1,568,000 lbs, Manila
6,460 bgs, 646,000 lbs, Manila
2,900 bgs, 290,000 lbs, Cebu
FISH LIVERS—150 tins, 6,000 lbs, Yokohama
150 tins, 6,000 lbs, Tokyo
HERBS—10 lbs, Yokohama
INK—20 lbs, Kobe
INDIA—6 lbs, Tokyo
MARJORAM LEAVES—6,590 lbs, Santiago de Chile
MEDICINAL PREPS—80 lbs, Kobe
PYRETHRUM POWDER—1,150 cs, Tokyo
RICE FLOUR—720 lbs, Kobe
SEAWEED CRUDE—540 lbs, Kobe
250 lbs, Kobe
DRIED—250 lbs, Yokohama
120 lbs, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—200 lbs, Kobe
490 lbs, Yokohama
SOYBEANS—500 lbs, Yokohama
500 lbs, Yokohama
STARCH, POTATO—240 lbs, Yokohama
480 lbs, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—54,610 lbs, Batavia

Mobile Imports

TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Tjilatjap
500 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co, Tjilatjap

New Orleans Imports

COCONUTS—152 tons, Kingston
165 tons, Belize
22 tons, Tela
GUM, CHICLE—15 tons, Belize
20 tons, Puerto Barrios

Newport News Imports

CHROME ORE—1,090 tons, 13 cwt, 2 qts, 18 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Beira
1,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Beira

Norfolk Imports

TANKAGE—1,500 bgs, I W Eshelman & Son, Rio Grande
1,500 bgs, I W Eshelman & Son, Rio Grande
1,000 bgs, Rio Grande
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co Cheribon
750 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cheribon
848 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cheribon
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Batavia
500 bgs, Bank of N Y Trust Co, Tjilatjap

Philadelphia Imports

CASSIA—134 bls, Hongkong
COCOA BEANS—1,562 bgs, Bahia
6,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
3,000 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Ilheos
CRYOLITE—2,950 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co, Ivigtut
GAMBIER—260 cs, Irwin, Harrison & Whitney, Inc, Asahan
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—49 dms, Buenos Aires
79 dms, National City Bank of New York, Buenos Aires
OIL, CHINAWOOD—50 dms, Bank of California, Hongkong
COCONUT, CRUDE—560,016 tons, Manila
RAPESEED, CRUDE—306 tons, Kobe
TEASEED—300 dms, Hongkong
100 dms, Shanghai
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—68,936 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—200 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,165 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—500 bgs, Bank of London and South America, Calcutta
SODA, NITRATE—2,016 tons, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
STARCH, MANIOC—1,470 bgs, Rio Janeiro
TANKAGE—1,012 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,611 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cheribon
546 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cheribon
550 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Batavia

Savannah Imports

TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Bank of N Y Trust Co, Tjilatjap

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determination by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug and cosmetic act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reason stated:—

New York
Week Ended October 30

Cassia oil, 20 drums; not U.S.P.
Cocoa, 4,435 bags; moldy.
Cod oil, 70 drums; restricted use.
Copaiba balsam, 28 cases; not U.S.P.
Eucalyptus oil, 2 drums; not U.S.P.
Medicinal preparations, 4 cases; not properly labeled.
Medicinal preparations, 9 cases; false therapeutic claims.
Medicinal preparations, 3 parcels; new drug.
Medicinal preparations, 2 parcels; new drug; dangerous drug.
Nutmegs, restricted use.

Atlanta
Week Ended October 30

Papaya pulp, 17 cases; decomposed.

Boston
Week Ended October 30

Cocoa beans, 74 bags; water-damaged.
Cottonseed meal, 400 bags; not properly labeled.

Buffalo
Week Ended October 30

Medicinal preparations, 2 parcels; not properly labeled.

Philadelphia
Week Ended October 30

Vanilla beans, 3 cases; exhausted product.

San Francisco
Week Ended October 24

Hair dye, 24 pieces; contains poisonous substance.
Medicinal, 36 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Exports from U.S. Ports

Los Angeles Exports

ACID BORIC—6,200 bgs, 694,400 lbs, Glasgow
BARYTES—10,000 lbs, Hongkong
BLACK, LAMP—100 lbs, Hongkong
BLANC FIXE—2,000 lbs, Hongkong
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—500 lbs, Hongkong
BORATE—2,370 bgs, 425,830 lbs, London; 6,550 bgs, 1,137,990 lbs, Liverpool
BORAX—600 pkgs, 67,200 lbs, Bombay; 514 bgs, 70,220 lbs, Sydney; 2,100 bgs, 235,-200 lbs, Glasgow
BROMINE, LIQ—60,000 lbs, Liverpool
BUTANE—80 cyls, 8,000 lbs, Barranquilla
CLAY, GRD—328 bgs, 41,000 lbs, Dairen
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—300 bgs, 30,600 lbs, Ponce; 800 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Pimentel; 120 bgs, 12,000 lbs, LaGuaira
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE—9 cyls, 1,310 lbs, Auckland
DRUGS—430 lbs, Auckland
GASOLINE—23,790 dms, Itozaki
GREASE—2 cs, 50 lbs, Medan
LUBRICATING—5 cs, 1,220 lbs, Manila
GUM, CHICLE—29,750 lbs, Sydney
INSECTICIDE, LIQ—1,600 lbs, Manila
KEROSENE—2,000 cs, Penang
LACQUER—3,890 lbs, San Juan; 1,030 lbs, Manila; 70 lbs, Bangkok
THINNER—1,600 lbs, San Juan; 4,400 lbs, San Cristobal
LARD—100 cs, 7,000 lbs, Santa Rosalia
METHYL CHLORIDE—40 lbs, Sourabaya
OIL, COTTONSEED—7,700 lbs, Manila; 3,270 lbs, Kobe; 1,240 lbs, Yokohama
DIESEL—3,746 bbls, Coquimbo; 1,430 bbls, Puerto Armuelles
ESSENTIAL—400 lbs, Hongkong; 100 lbs, Auckland
FUEL—94,399 bbls, Tocopilla; 23,877 bbls, Santa Rosalia; 61,739 bbls, Chanaral
LEMON—140 lbs, Auckland; 500 lbs, Melbourne; 150 lbs, Sydney
LINSEED—2,200 lbs, Batavia; 7,500 lbs, Manila
LUBRICATING—20 pkgs, Medan; 20 dms, Manila
ORANGE—600 lbs, Auckland
SARDINE—2,250 lbs, Auckland
PAINT—6,510 lbs, Manila
CEMENT—3,150 lbs, Balboa
LIQUID—8,400 lbs, Barranquilla
REMOVER—1,150 lbs, Manila
PECTIN, CITROUS—2,000 lbs, London
PETROLATUM—100 lbs, Auckland
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—82,749 bbls, Tokuyama; 80,643 bbls, Yokosuka
GAS, LIQ—22 cyls, 4,730 lbs, Auckland; 26 cyls, 5,460 lbs, Wellington
POLISH—170 lbs, Manila
POTASH, MURIATE—1,500 bgs, 300,160 lbs, Mayaguez
SULPHATE—500 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Mayaguez; 500 bgs, 100,800 lbs, San Juan
SODA ASH—10,000 lbs, Sourabaya; 5,000 lbs, Batavia; 661,500 lbs, Haiphong
PHOSPHATE, TRI—6,500 lbs, Auckland
PYROPHOSPHATE TRI—2,000 lbs, Auckland
SULPHUR—11,000 lbs, Buenaventura
TALC—400 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Barranquilla
TITANIUM OXIDE—2,000 lbs, Hongkong
TOILET PREPS—220 lbs, San Juan; 350 lbs, Manila; 2,330 lbs, Bombay
ZINC CHROMATE—440 lbs, London

New Orleans Exports

ACID, STEARIC—29 tons, Tampico
DISTILLATE—37 tons, Ceiba
GASOLINE, AVIATION—17 tons, Puerto Limon
GREASE, LUBRIC—22 tons, Vera Cruz
KEROSENE—61 tons, Puerto Limon
LARD—90 tons, Santa Marta; 18 tons, Santiago; 12 tons, Panama City; 18 tons, Tampico; 62 tons, Vera Cruz
LIME, HYDRATED—316 tons, Cristobal
OIL, DIESEL—12 tons, Ceiba; 73 tons, Puerto Cabezas
FUEL—410 tons, Ceiba
LUBRICATING—16 tons, Puerto Barrios; 14 tons, Cristobal
OILMEAL—51 tons, Havana
ROSIN—14 tons, Barranquilla
SALT—33 tons, Havana; 7 tons, Tampico
SULPHUR—70 tons, Vera Cruz
TURPENTINE—15 tons, Cristobal
WAX—28 tons, West Coast South America

Philadelphia Exports

CORK—140 cs, Manila
GREASE, LUBRIC—11 quarter dm, 26 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 10 bkts, 5 bbls, Natal; 10 bkts, 2 bbls, Ceara; 20 bkts, Pernambuco; 10 dr, Manila
MINERAL SPIRITS—200 cs, Pernambuco
NITROCELLULOSE—5 dr, 1 bbl, Batavia
OIL, LUBRIC—5 half bbl, 90 dr, Rio de Janeiro; 5 ctns, 13 dr, Natal; 30 ctn, 25 cs, 10 dr, Ceara; 10 dr, 10 cs, Iquitos; 30 cs, 50 ctn, 10 dr, Perambuco; 170 dr, Manila; 10 dr, Soengi-Gerong
PAINT, LIQ—54 ctn, 15 kits, Para
PASTE—3 ctns, Para
PUTTY—2 ctns, Para

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Alumina:—British India has conditionally exempted from payment of an import duty.

Charcoal:—Algeria permits the exportation of charcoal.

Chemicals:—Uruguay has ruled that chemical and galenic products that are in accordance with the United States Pharmacopoeia, will be permitted importation until further notice.

Formaldehyde:—United Kingdom requires a license to buy, sell, treat, use or consume more than forty gallons of formaldehyde during any calendar month. The order in question is effective as of October 1, 1940.

Gold Coast Exports:—The exportation from the Gold Coast of all products, to all destinations, have been made subject to license.

Maize:—French Cameroon has ruled that export licenses for maize produced in French Cameroon may be issued only through the local representative of the Syndicate of French West African and French Equatorial African Exporters of Maize and only to syndicate members who have been licensed exporters during the two years immediately preceding September 3, 1939.

Malta Imports:—The import control regulations of Malta, under which all imports, except from the United Kingdom, were subject to license and specified products were prohibited importation, have been widened so as to apply to imports from the United Kingdom.

Medicinal Plants: — Bulgaria has ruled that medicinal plants including linden blossoms may be exported only by authorized persons, and must conform exactly to the regulations.

Oils and Fats:—An Oils Administrator has been appointed in Canada, with power to conserve, organize and coordinate the supply and processing, and distribution of animal and vegetable oils.

Paints:—Straits Settlements imports of paints ground in oil or water, and paints and enamels not otherwise specified but not including ready-mixed paints and enamels from nonsterling areas, have been made subject to import license restriction.

Palm Oil:—French Cameroon has ruled that export licenses for palm oil produced in French Cameroon may be issued only through the French Colonial Syndicate of Producers and Exporters of Palm Oil and only to syndicate members.

Petroleum:—Iraq has restricted the exportation of by requiring a license.

Potassium Xanthogenate:—Italy has exempted imports of potassium xanthogenate from duty when intended for use in working antimony ore.

Scientific Instruments:—Iran has increased the 1941 quota for the importation of scientific instruments.

Seed Oils:—Shanghai Testing Bureau of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Nanking has ruled that all export shipments of tung, peanut, bean, teaseed, cottonseed, and castor oils will be subject to export inspection.

Tartaric Acid:—United Kingdom has ruled that license to import tartaric acid, cream of tartar and citric acid will in future be issued by the Import Licensing Department on the advice of the Ministry of Food.

Textile Dyes:—Bulgaria has exempted imported dyes which can be used for dyeing textiles from the tax of 10 percent of invoice value when used in other manufactures, such as the shoe or book trade, as supplementary materials.

Coastwise Shipments

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—27,167 bbls, Seattle; 24,700 bbls, Seattle; 734 bbls, Seattle; 65,209 bbls, Portland; 37,196 bbls, Richmond; 60,636 bbls, Portland; 741 bbls, San Diego; 2,524 bbls, San Diego; 2,395 bbls, San Diego; 361 bbls, San Diego; 75,000 bbls, Martinez; 2,633 bbls, San Diego; 4,000 bbls, San Diego; 3,729 bbls, San Diego; 68,008 bbls, Seattle
OIL, DIESEL—1,940 bbls, Seattle; 10,391 bbls, Portland; 20,181 bbls, Portland; 1,466 bbls, San Diego; 7,059 bbls, Seattle, 4,794 bbls, Seattle
FUEL—2,605 bbls, Portland; 53,400 bbls, San Diego; 2,307 bbls, Portland; 47,630 bbls, Seattle; 51,399 bbls; San Diego; 59,894 bbls, Seattle; 2,755 bbls, Seattle; 74,135 bbls, San Diego
FURNACE—2,760 bbls, Seattle; 5,496 bbls, Portland; 6,644 bbls, Seattle
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—31,351 bbls, Savannah
SOLVENT—30,935 bbls, Providence.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any district office or cooperative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Chestnut Extract:—Manchester, England; purchase (401).
Paint, Prepared:—St. Pierre, Miquelon; purchase (406).

Air Hygiene Foundation To Meet November 12-13

The fifth annual meeting of Air Hygiene Foundation, scheduled at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Nov. 12-13, will insist that the health of workers is as important as health of soldiers in girding America. Defense production, it will contend, demands the defense of employee health.

Prof. Philip Drinker of Harvard will head a symposium highlighting health safeguards in the mining, mechanical and chemical industries which bear the brunt of preparedness production. It will be recalled that in World War I, eight to nine men were busy in the mills keeping one soldier supplied at the front. Recent scientific developments in health protection of workers will "pass in review," with emphasis on combatting hazards from increased production.

Polyvinyl Acetates Booklet Issued by du Pont Co.

Facts concerning polyvinyl acetates, the thermoplastic resins produced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., are contained in a technical bulletin just issued by The R. & H. chemicals department of that company. Information concerning different grades and specific applications is given. The bulletin also contains a discussion of the uses of polyvinyl acetates in various industries. Copies may be had on application to The R. & H. chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly Styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

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(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol

Chemical

Absorbent for—
Acidic gases
Emulsifying agent in soap form
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals
Textile lubricants in emulsified form

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Emulsifying agent for—
Fats Waxes
Oils
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified boring oils
Emulsified cutting oils
Emulsified drilling oils
Emulsified greasing compositions
Emulsified lubricating compositions
Emulsified preparations of waxes
Emulsified sulphonated oils
Emulsified wire-drawing oils

Miscellaneous

Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Polishes of various kinds for furniture, automobiles, metals, floors, and other uses
Waterproofing compositions of the emulsified wax type

Soap

Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified soaps and detergent compositions

Textile

Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Compositions used in finishing and other processing

Betapiperidylethylurea

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 497042 and 497043) in making—
Textile assistants

1:3-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido)benzene

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
Therapeutically valuable agent for treating bacterial infectious diseases

Carbamylmethyltriethyl-Ammonium Chloride

Textile

Claimed (Brit. 497485) as—
Textile assistant

4-Chlor-1-ethylthiolbenzothiazole

Insecticide

Toxic agent (Brit. 500197) in—
Emulsified insecticidal compositions

4′:4″-Dihydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
Medicinal properties

Dimethyl-3′:4′-dichlorobenzyl-(3:4-dichlorobenzylmethyl)aminoethyl-Ammonium Methosulphate

Insecticide

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin, such as spun or unspunwool (claim is made that it can be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqueous solutions and is very fast to washing)

3-Methyl-3′:2′-naphtha-3:4-oxazole-1)-(1:6-dimethyl-quinolin-2)-cyanin Iodide

Photographic

Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions

Potassium-Sodium Tartrate

(Kaliumnatriumtartrat, Natro-Kali Tartaricum, Potassii et Sodii Tartras, Potassium and Sodium Tartrate, Rochelle Salt, Rochellesalz, Sal Polychrestum Seignetti, Seignette Salt, Seignettesalz, Sel de Rochelle, Sel de Seignette, Soda Tartarata, Sodae et Potassae Tartras, Sodae Potassiotartras, Sodium-Potassium Tartrate, Soude Tartarisee, Tartarus Natronatus, Tartras Potassico Sodicus, Tartrate of Potash and Soda, Tartrate de Potasse et de Soude, Tartrate of Potassium and Sodium, Tartrate Sodico-Potassico, Tartarated Soda, Tartarated Soda and Potash, Tartrato Sodico-Potasico)

Analysis

Ingredient of—
Fehling's solution
Reagent in determinations of—
Sugars Uric acid

Dairying

Reagent (U.S. 1329183, and 1357168) in determining fat in—
Cream Milk

Electrical

In piezophony processes (U.S. 1495429)
Starting point (U.S. 1414370) in making—
Piezo-electrical crystals

Fats and Oils

Process material (U.S. 1209723) in making—
Fat from vegetable seeds
Oil from nuts
Oil from vegetable seeds

Foods

Ingredient of—
Baking powders

Hygiene

Ingredient (U.S. 1465530) of—
Bath salts

Metallurgical

Ingredient (U.S. 1379722) of—
Case-hardening compound

Miscellaneous

Process material in making—
Mirrors

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Ingredient of—
Sedlitz powders
Suggested for use as—
Agent for alkalizing the urine
Mild, cooling purgative

Photographic

Ingredient (U.S. 1252800) of—
Light-sensitive emulsion

Textile

Ingredient (U.S. 1421700) of—
Fabric stiffener

Triethyleneglycol

(Dreifach Aethylenglykol, 2:2′—Ethylenedioxydiethanol, Glycol Bis—(hydroxyethyl) ether, Glycol de Triethylene, Glycol triethylenique, Triaethylenglykol)

Adhesives

Suggested as solvent in—
Adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose
Solvent offering various favorable characteristics (see under "Chemical")

Ceramic

Suggested as solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose nitrate or certain gums and resins, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Organic chemical offering following properties—
Acidity not more than 0.02 percent (as acetic acid)
Colorless liquid
Completely soluble in water
High boiling point
Hygroscopic
Immiscible with benzol, toluol, and gasoline
Low vapor pressure
Miscible with alcohol, acetone, ethyleneglycol
Practically odorless
Similar in properties to diethyleneglycol and may be used for similar purposes where a higher-boiling compound is required
Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose Resins
Gums
Starting point in making—
Plasticizers
Synthetic organic chemicals
Suggested for use as—
Heat-transfer medium

Cosmetic

Suggested as solvent in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material

Electrical

Suggested as solvent in—
Insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Suggested as solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Mechanical

Suggested for use as—
Heat-transfer medium (advantages offered: (1) high boiling point, (2) low vapor pressure, (3) various other properties (see also under "Chemicals")

Leather

Suggested as solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Suggested as solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Suggested as solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for protecting and decorating various types of articles

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer

Suggested as solvent in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins

Paper

Suggested as solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp

Photographic

Suggested as solvent in making—
Films from nitrocellulose

Plastics

Suggested as solvent in making—
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins

Resins

Suggested as solvent for—
Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions

Rubber

Suggested as solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for decorating and protecting rubber articles

Stone

Suggested as solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Suggested as solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Suggested as solvent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
Plastic compositions, containing nitrocellulose or certain gums and resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

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RELIABLE NEW YORK Corporation interested representation first-class manufacturer, to act as principal or agent. BOX 194, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

IF YOU can offer chemical specialties, pigments, oils or other raw materials for Ohio representations, address BOX 214, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

NEW YORK JOBBING and importing firm established over twenty years is interested in securing new connections for the sale of raw materials, by-products or chemical specialties. BOX 216, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Businesses Wanted

WE WANT to buy a business in proprietary medicines or ethical pharmaceutical preparations—preferably two or three items. Need not have a national sale but an annual turnover of, say $25,000 and upwards. Should have made reasonable profits over a period of recent years. We are not brokers. Have had experience in sale of medicines and pharmaceuticals for many years. All correspondence will be considered confidential. BOX 223, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

COMPLETE STOCK rebuilt equipment: Pebble and ball mills, laboratory to 1,000 gal.; roller mills; stone mills, powder mixers; pony mixers; jacketed mixers, 5 to 700 gals.; filter presses, 12 in. to 36 in. sq.; copper varnish pans, 60 to 300 gals.; colloid mills; evaporators; dryers; etc. Send for complete bulletin. We will trade or buy your surplus equipment. Brill Equipment Corporation, 183 Varick street, New York City.

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

Equipment Offered

FIND what you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Company, 123 Bleecker street, SPring 7-8955.

FOR SALE—Tyler hummer screen 4 ft. by 5 ft.; Proctor 2-truck dryer; Oliver 3 ft. x ½ ft. lab. rotary filter; No. 7 and No. 10 Sweetland filters; U. S. lab. colloid mill; two Anderson expellers, motor driven; four 7x5 ft. pebble mills; 9x24, 12x30 and 16x40 in. 3 roll mills; 3x8 ft. rotary steam tube dryer; vacuum shelf dryers; No. 00, No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond mills; jacketed, agitated vacuum stills; kettles and tanks; Hammer mills; crushers and pulverizers; centrifugals; tablet machines, ½ in. to 2½ in.; filter presses to 36 in. sq.; disc filters; iron mills; portable agitators; powder and paste fillers and mixers; bottle fillers and washers. Only partial listing. Write for chemical bulletin No. 128 and pharm. bulletin No. 113. We buy your surplus machinery. Stein Equipment Corp., 426 Broome street, New York City.

PEBBLE MILLS—25 gal. porcelain lined, 50 and 100 gal. silex lined; jar mills, 1 and 4 gallons; No. 3 Rotex screen; 150 gal. jacketed agitated kettle; Day mixers. Edw. W. Lawler, Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—For chemical plant, filter press, jacketed kettle, vacuum dryer, powder mixer, pulverizer. No dealers. BOX 217, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—A used 100 gallon glass lined kettle for 100 pound steam pressure. Must be of acid resisting glass; supported by legs; with bottom outlet. Must be in perfect condition. BOX 219, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Mikro pulverizer No. 2 D H. Quote lowest cash price. BOX 221, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

BRICK FACTORY, two story, 50x75, light on 4 sides, elevator, steam plant, yard 50x75 with storage sheds. Unrestricted district in Brooklyn. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building, COrtlandt 7-9377.

Materials Offered

DRUG BROKERS and manufacturers agents desiring representation of refinery of white medicinal and technical oils in select sections of the United States, write BOX 211, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE for cash, quantities of oxalic acid, tartaric acid, potassium chlorate montan wax, carnauba wax, carbonate of potash, and also other industrial chemicals and dyestuffs. BOX 218, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST — Experienced in varnished coated fabrics, silks, cottons and papers. For one who knows how to formulate varnishes, resins, tung oil substitutes, lacquers and other coating materials in general . . . who has worked in synthetic resin coatings . . . has the inventive and progressive spirit and mind . . . can find a good berth in growing company that will reward productive brain power. Write fully training, experience and salary required. BOX 213, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MAN with knowledge of Spanish and familiar with the exportation of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, etc., to Latin America, to manage the department. Splendid opportunity. Reply by mail only stating qualifications. The Enequist Chemical Co., Inc., 255 Freeman street, Brooklyn, New York.

Positions Wanted

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, age 27, four years experience production, development and research of chemical manufacturing, desires selling position with reliable house, where technical background will be valuable. Little selling experience. Good record and personality. Married and employed. Box 205, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

REGISTERED PHARMACIST, 36, single, with good factory experience, at present with pharmaceutical manufacturer, desires position with chemical or pharmaceutical plant in New York or vicinity now or until end of the year. BOX 212, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—experienced in formulation, research, production, and development of enamels, varnishes, lacquers, tung oil substitutes, waxes, esters, fatty acids, resins, other coating materials, desires opportunity to prove his ability with progressive firm. BOX 215, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICALLY TRAINED man, twenty years' experience in manufacture, sales and distribution of pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals, botanicals, essential oils, and medical products. Desires position as salesman, or in plant. Own automobile. BOX 220, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICALS - CHEMICALS or allied lines. Salesman with fine experience and excellent record, is willing to act as New York City representative on full or part time basis. Highest type references. BOX 222, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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REAL ESTATE—For sale or to let Manhattan. Four story brick "L" building, 178 Front—148 John. Elevators, shipping platforms. Keys, Androvette, 277 Water street, New York City, or your broker.

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Westvaco Corp. to Redeem Convertible Preferred Stock

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, this city, of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 60,000 shares of $4.50 non-par value cumulative preferred stock, the proceeds from which, when sold, will be applied to the redemption, at $23 a share and accrued dividends, of the company's 5 percent convertible preferred stock.

Newark Short-Haul Truckmen End Strike

Short-haul trucks were moving in the Newark area today following settlement of a strike that had tied up local trucking company operations for twenty days. The settlement provides for a $2 weekly wage increase and two additional holidays a year for drivers and the establishment of a three-man mediation board comprising union and operators' representatives and a neutral member. The wage-increase will be retroactive to September 1.

Obituaries

Dr. Albert C. Benedict, father of Dr. A. Newell Benedict, head of the Arlington Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., died October 29. He was ninety-six years of age.

Dr. William G. Crockett, professor of pharmacy at the Medical College of Virginia, and former chemistry instructor at Columbia University, died October 29 at Westhampton. He was fifty-two years old. Dr. Crockett was former president of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

Daniel Hennessy, former traffic manager of the Bradford Oil Refining Company, died October 28 in Bradford, Pa. He was a resident of the city for sixteen years. He was fifty-four years of age.

Francis Kennedy, vice-president and general manager of the Kennedy Foundry Company, and vice-president and director of William C. Robinson & Son, oil marketer, both in Baltimore, died October 25 in that city after a brief illness. He was forty-seven years of age.

Johannes de Kok, who succeeded the late Sir Henri Wilhelm August Deterding as director general of the Royal Dutch Oil Company, died October 28 of a heart ailment in the Hague. His age was fifty-eight.

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2—Devine 5 ft. by 33 ft. Rotary Vacuum Dryers: other sizes from 2' x 6' up.
1—Louisville 4 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. Steam Tube Dryer.
12—Vacuum Shelf Dryers, all sizes.
1—Zaremba Triple effect Evaporator, 2,100 sq. ft. per effect.
1—9 ft. Copper Vacuum Coil Pan.
1—W. & P. Vacuum Mixer, 100 gal.; other W. & P.'s, 2 gal. to 2,000 gal.
7—3-roll Roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
1—6' underdriven Putty Chaser, double rollers.
1—5' by 22" Hardinge Conical Ball Mill.
12—Ball Mills, 10 gal. to 500 gal.
2—Shriver 32 in. x 32 in. castiron Filter Presses, recessed, center feed, 30 plates; other sizes from 7" x 7" to 42" x 42".
1—Oliver 8 ft. x 12 ft. Rotary Continuous acid proof Filter.
2—Dopp Jacketed Kettles—500, 650 gals.
1—700 gal. Duriron jacketed Kettle.
1—Day 88 gal. Brighton Change Can Mixer.
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter, 2" c.c.; others all sizes.
14—Centrifugal Extractors, 16" to 60".

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William F. Rust, formerly executive vice-president of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, and president of several Koppers affiliates, died October 29 in Leesburg, Va. He was sixty-six years old.

William T. Savage, for the past twelve years associated with the Baltimore Copper Paint Company, this city, died October 30 at Brooklyn after a short illness. He was sixty years old.

Sir Herbert Wright, authority on rubber and its cultivation, and former treasurer and chairman of the finance committee of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, Eng., died October 28 at Chalfont St. Giles. He was sixty-six years of age.

Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp... 74
Alabama Charcoal Company..... 30
Alexander, Jerome..... 64
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp..... 50
American Agricultural Chem. Co.... —
American-British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 34
American Can Co..... —
American Cyanamid & Chem. Corp.. —
American Potash & Chemical Corp.. —
Anderson Prichard Oil Corp..... —
Angus, W. W., Inc..... —
Ansbacher-Siegle Corp..... 47
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Inc..... 64
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corp. of N. Y. 58
Atlantic Refining Co..... —
Ayrton Chemical Co..... —
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... 1
Barium & Chemicals, Inc..... 30
Barium Reduction Corp..... 28
Barrett Company.....32, 67
Bemis Bro. Bag Co..... —
Benzol Products Co..... 58
Berk, F. W., & Co..... 58
Binney & Smith Co..... 50
Boler Petroleum Co..... 65
Bradley, A. J., Mfg. Co..... 38
Brighton Copper Works..... —
Brode Corp., The..... 54
Bromund, E. A., Co..... 55
Bureau of Chemistry..... 64
Burke, Edw. S..... —
Calco Chemical Div..... 35
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange....16, 74
Capital City Products Co..... —
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp... —
Carey, The Philip Co..... 60
Chaplain & Bibbo, Inc..... —
Chemical & Pigment Co..... 49
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc..... 74
Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp..... —
Chipman, R. N., Co., Inc..... 30
Church & Dwight Co..... 28
Climax Molybdenum Co..... —
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co..... 59
Colledge, E. W., Gen'l Sales Agent... —
Colton, Arthur, Co..... —
Columbia Alkali Corp..... —
Commercial Solvents Corp..... 1
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 72
Consumers Import Co., Inc..... 58
Continental Can Co..... —
Crosby Naval Stores, Inc..... 37
Crown Can Co..... —
Crown Oil Products Corp..... 54
Darling & Co..... —
Desert Chemical Co..... 30
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co..... 37
Diamond Alkali Co..... 29
Dickhart, W. H..... 64
Dodge & Olcott Co..... 63
Doggett, Stanley, Inc..... —
Dorward & Sons Co..... 52
Douglass Sulphur Co..... —
Dow Chemical Co..... —
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc..... —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc..... 25
East Bay Fisheries, Inc..... —
Eastman Kodak Co..... 58
Edwal Laboratories, Inc..... —
Ehrlich, J..... 64
Electro Bleaching Gas Co..... —
Ellis-Foster Co..... 64
Emery Industries, Inc..... —
Felton Chemical Co..... 62
Fezandie & Sperrle..... 48
First Machinery Corp..... 72
Food Research Laboratories, Inc..... 64
France, Campbell & Darling..... —
Frank-Vliet Co., Inc..... 61
Franks Chemical Products Co..... 36
Freeport Sulphur Co..... —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc.....62, 65
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills..... 67
General Chemical Co..... —
General Drug Co..... —
General Dyestuff Corp..... 73
General Electric Co..... 25
Georgia Kaolin Co..... 48
Gesell, R., Inc..... 60
Gesing Chemical Co., Inc..... 58
Gilberton Corp..... 30
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc..... —
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories..... 64
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 57
Green Island Chemical Co..... 28
Gross, A., & Co..... 53
Gruman, J. B., Co..... —
Hallowell, Horace J..... 64
Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc..... 53
Harshaw Chemical Co..... 46
Heekin Can Co..... —
Heyden Chemical Corp..... —
Holt, C. J., & Co., Inc..... 64
Hooker Electrochemical Co..... —
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 61
Horn, Jefferys, & Co..... —
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co..... —
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 63
Imperial Paper & Color Corp..... 37
Independent Mfg. Co..... 53
Industrial Consulting Labs., Inc..... 64
Innis, Speiden & Co..... —
International Pulp Co..... 33
International Selling Corp..... —
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works. 28
Jackle, Frank R..... 67
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp..... 34
Jungmann & Co., Inc..... 58
Kachurin Drug Co..... —
Kelco Co..... 61
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co..... 38
Kessler Chemical Co..... 57
Knight, B. H..... 64
Koppers Co..... 33
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp..... 36
Laning, E. M., Co..... 64
LaWall & Harrisson..... 64
Lemke, B. L., Fine & Rare Chemicals 58
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co..... 55
Luaces, E. L., & Associates..... 64
Lueders, George, & Co..... —
Magnetic Pigment Co..... 50
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 63
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... —
Mantrose Corp..... —
Marine Magnesium Products Corp.... —
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc..... —
Mathieu, A. H., & Co..... —
McKesson & Robbins, Inc..... 59
Merck & Co., Inc..... 6
Metasap Chemical Co..... 36
Meyer, Herman, Drug Co., Inc..... 60
Miel, George A..... 64
Mills, Zophar, Inc..... —
Minnesota Specialty Co..... 38
Molnar Laboratories..... 64
Monsanto Chemical Co..... 56
Munch, James C..... 64
Murphy Varnish Co..... 48
Mutual Chemical Co. of America..... 31
National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc. —
National Box & Lumber Co..... —
National Carbon Co., Inc..... —
National Lead Co..... 2
National Milk Sugar Co..... 58
National Rosin Oil & Size Co..... —
Natural Products Refining Co..... 31
Neuberg Chemical Corp..... 9
Neville Co..... —
New Jersey Zinc Co..... 41
N. Y. Quinine & Chem. Works, Inc.... —
Niacet Chemicals Corp..... 30
Niagara Alkali Corp..... —
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co..... —
Orbis Products Corp..... 63
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc..... 64
Osborn, C. J., & Co..... 36
Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp..... 36
Paramet Chemical Corp..... 35
Parsons, M. W..... 58
Penick, S. B., & Co..... 60
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co..... 60
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp.. 37
Pennsylvania Refining Co..... —
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co..... —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... 59
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 27
Phelps Dodge Refining Co..... —
Philadelphia Quartz Co..... —
Philipp Bros., Inc..... —
Polachek, Z. H..... 64
Potash Co. of America..... —
Pressed Steel Tank Co..... 73
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble.....53, 58
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co.... —
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc..... 64
Pure Calcium Products Division..... —
R. B. H. Dispersions, Inc..... 44
Raisch, John E., & Co..... 64
Recorder Chemical Co..... —
Reed-Blair Laboratories..... 64
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc..... 13
Republic Steel Corp..... —
Rheem Mfg. Co..... —
Robinson Wagner Co..... —
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc..... 74
Rufert Chemical Co..... 65
Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons, Inc..... 64
St. Joseph Lead Co..... 42
Schofield-Donald Co., Inc..... —
Schuylkill Chemical Co..... 74
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc..... 64
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc..... 64
Shell Oil Co..... 66
Sherwin-Williams Co..... 52
Sherwood Petroleum Co., Inc..... 65
Sidlee Laboratories..... 64
Skelly Oil Co..... —
Smith, Kline & French Labs..... 59
Snell, Foster D., Inc..... 64
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc..... —
Solvay Sales Corp..... 11
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc..... 74
Standard Mfg. & Color Card Corp..... —
Standard Oil Co. of Calif..... 65
Standard Specialty & Tube Co..... —
Standard Synthetics, Inc..... —
Standard Ultramarine Co..... 37
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 30
Stillman & Van Siclen, Inc..... 64
Stillwell & Gladding..... 64
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp..... 38
Sun Oil Co..... 40
Taintor Trading Co., Inc..... —
Tamms Silica Co..... —
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co.. 33
Tennessee Corp..... 30
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 67
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co..... 30
Thornton, The F. C., Co..... —
Thurston & Braidich..... 61
Titanium Pigment Corp..... 22
Todd, A. M., & Co..... —
Tombarel Products Corp..... —
Truesdail Laboratories..... 64
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 28
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp..... —
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc....17, 18
United States Potash Co..... —
Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc..... 39
Victor Chemical Works..... 30
Viking Distributing Co..... 62
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp..... —
Vol-U-Meter Co..... —
Vorce, L. D..... 64
Wah Chang Trading Corp..... 53
Warner Chemical Co..... —
Wecoline Products, Inc..... —
Weiss & Downs, Inc..... 64
Wet Ground Mica Assn., Inc..... —
Wheeling Corrugating Co..... —
White, H. Kirk, & Co., Inc..... 64
White Tar Co. of N. J..... 33
Wiley & Co., Inc..... 64
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc..... —
Williams, C. K., & Co..... 39
Wilson-Martin Div..... 54
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc..... —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J..... 45
Wolf, Jacques, & Co..... —
Wood Preserving Corp..... 33
Wood Ridge Mfg. Co..... 58
Zophar Mills, Inc..... —

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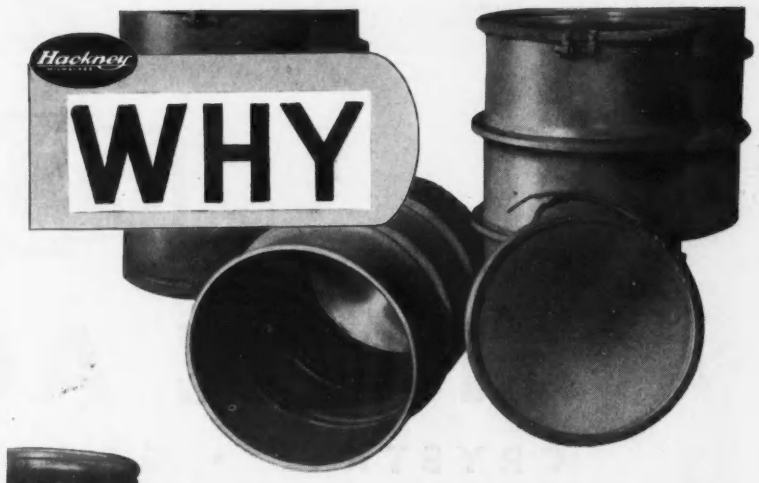

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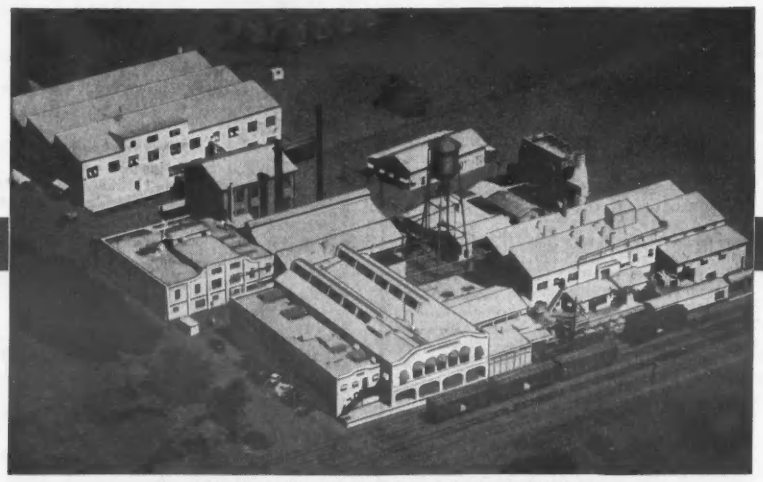

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